federal requirements for bathroom and residential privacy.

The Legislature also passed HB 1239 which provides a mechanism for establishing guardianship for residents of the schools and for modernizing behavioral management standards.

DHS also expedited its efforts to improve community-based services. During 1983, the Office of Developmental Disabilities and Mental Retardation Services provided start-up and operational funding for 14 community residential facilities, group homes serving from five to 12 adult mentally retarded citizens. Funding was made available by the Legislature through the Donna Nigh Group Homes Program initiated in 1982.

In 1983 these group homes provided services to 127 persons in a family-like setting. Approximately 70 percent of those served in this manner are mildly retarded, 26 percent moderately and 4 percent severely retarded.

During 1983, 15 contracts were negotiated with nonprofit community sponsors to operate these homes, 12 were for new programs, two received supplemental funding for existing homes and one received second year funding.

DHS also provided funds for 35 of the 44 sheltered workshop facilities operating in the state. About 700 adult clients are served in the workshops.

DHS plans to have 30 additional group homes and seven new sheltered workshops opened by the end of 1984. The Commission for Human Services has also directed that a proposed federal Medicaid waiver to provide for expanded community services to the DDMR population, as well as to the elderly and physically disabled, be developed and submitted to the federal government. Likewise, the Commission has directed the staff to develop a proposed plan for improved services to the mentally retarded in privately-owned nursing homes.

In June, Stephen Thomas, M.S.W., was hired as superintendent at Pauls Valley school. Selected from applicants from across the nation, he is a highly qualified and experienced professional administrator with extensive knowledge of community and institutional services.

A major area of criticism of the operation of the three state schools has been in the area of medical practices. A committee of medical directors and designated staff members began developing emergency care procedures; referral of clients for medical services; a health care manual including procedures for the pharmacy, nursing services and the laboratory; and development of program guidelines for behavioral management.

Physicians from the Neurology and Psychiatry departments of the Oklahoma Teaching Hospitals conducted a review of each state school resident who was taking psychotropic and anti-convulsive medications. They found deficiencies in the availability of neurological and psychiatric consulting services and recommended establishing resident clinics at Pauls Valley and Enid in association with the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center.

A contract was negotiated with Mercy Health Center to provide neurological services for school residents with seizure disorders.

The population of the three schools decreased by about 100, mostly through the placement of older residents in group homes.

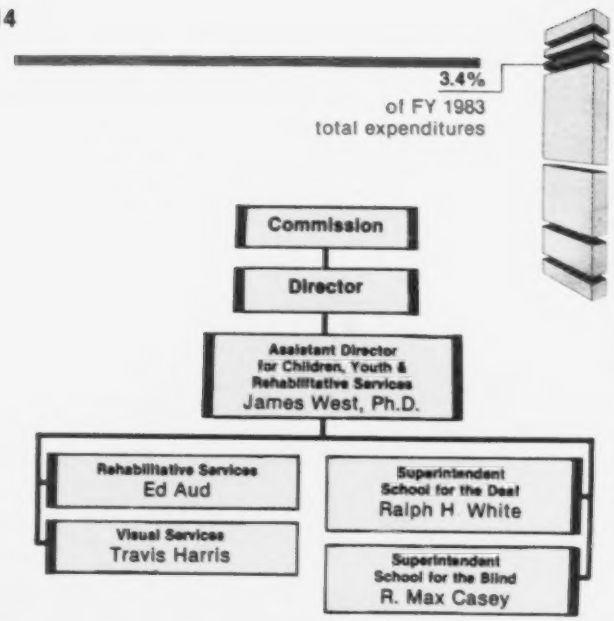
As of June 30, Enid had 600 residents, compared to 653 on that date in 1982; Hissom had 563, compared to 574 in 1982; and Pauls Valley had 554, compared to 576 in 1982.

One of the most significant findings of the residents' needs assessment was that 47 percent of the admissions to the three schools are based on family adjustment problems. The development of family support services such as respite care, day care and family counseling available on a community level will help prevent many such admissions.

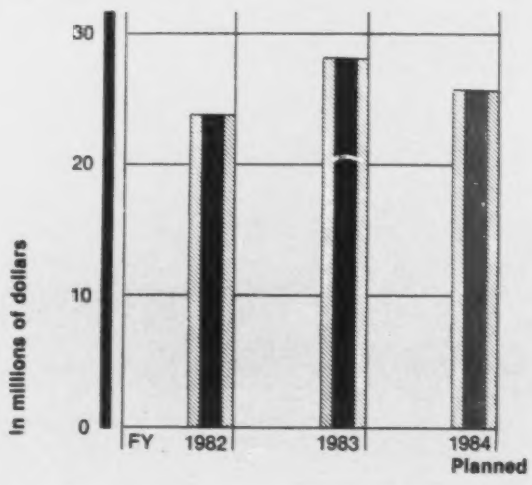
The three schools served 661 mildly and moderately retarded, or 38.5 percent of the resident population, compared to national statistics showing 22 percent in this category.

If national trends of utilization of community-based services were matched in Oklahoma, some 300 or more persons in the schools would be served in the community, the Cooper report stated. The average length of stay in the three schools was found to be 10.3 years, also higher than the national average.

REHABILITATIVE & VISUAL SERVICES



Expenditures: Rehabilitative & Visual Services



Source: DHS Finance Div.

Sharply declining DHS revenues have created special problems for Rehabilitative and Visual Services.

The January 1983 Bellmon Report noted that DHS was paying almost half of the total costs of the Vocational Rehabilitation program, although federal law requires only a 20 percent state contribution. The additional state funding enabled Oklahoma to build a nationally recognized vocational rehabilitation program.

Payment of tuition and other educational costs for handicapped persons was deemed an area in which savings could be achieved without undue hardship. College and university-level educational payments cost DHS about $3 million in FY 1982. No means test was applied in determining eligibility for this type of support until a financial needs test was established effective March 15 for all new clients. The means test is in addition to the existing primary requirement of a physical or mental disability, verified by medical evidence, which constitutes a vocational handicap, plus a reasonable expectation that provision of services will result in employment or functional independence. Savings from the policy change were estimated at $1 million.

Other reductions included closing evaluation centers at Taft and Burns Flat and the transfer of the Stringtown Rehabilitation Facility to the state Department of Education effective July 1983.

Despite these cuts, 1983 rehabilitation costs were up $1.6 million from 1982 and are projected to drop $2.4 million in 1984.

Total caseload in 1983 was 42,618, only 200 below 1982. The number of cases closed as successfully rehabilitated was 5,564.

In 1983, Rehabilitative and Visual Services continued its emphasis on serving severely handicapped and disabled public assistance recipients, of whom 910 entered gainful employment and 586 were able to discontinue their assistance grants and leave the welfare rolls due to earned income. Cost benefits included a savings of more than $100,000 per month.

Rehabilitative and Visual Services has cooperative agreements with most state agencies, school systems, and local public and private community agencies to provide services for eligible clients.

Counselors and facilities are located in hospitals, public schools, DHS county offices, schools for blind, deaf and mentally retarded, vocational-technical schools, colleges and universities and mental hospitals. Rehabilitative Services operates the Okmulgee Rehabilitation Center, a comprehensive facility for the severely disabled, and seven diagnostic and evaluation centers, although plans exist for reducing the number of centers to three.

Cooperation is maintained with the Low Vision Clinic at the Dean McGee Eye Institute, the O'Donoghue Rehabilitation Institute at the Health Sciences Center, as well as speech and hearing centers, sheltered workshops, independent living centers, halfway houses, a handicapped driver program at Cen-

tral State University, drug and alcohol treatment centers, amputee clinics, the Governor's Office of Handicapped Concerns and numerous other facilities.

Services for rehabilitative and visual services clients include medical diagnosis, vocational evaluation, physical restoration including medical treatment, surgery and prosthetic appliances, wheel chairs, vocational counseling and guidance, vocational training, selective job placement and post-employment follow-up. Other services may include maintenance, transportation, interpreter services and technological aid and devices developed through rehabilitation engineering.

Special cooperative programs for the deaf are operated at Oklahoma State University Technical Institute in Oklahoma City, East Central University in Ada and Moore-Norman Vocational Technical School. An interpreter program for the deaf has served more than 1,000 non-hearing persons in legal proceedings, contacts with medical facilities and law enforcement agencies.

A project with industry including DHS and the Menninger and Brock foundations and Holiday Inns resulted in handicapped clients being placed in successful employment in the hotel and motel industry.

Visual Services provides services to eligible blind and visually impaired persons. Of the year's 4,500 cases, nearly 700 cases were closed as clients became rehabilitated.

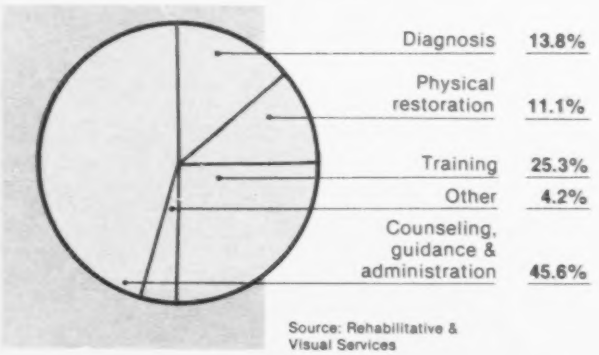
Services include rehabilitation counseling and instruction in braille and other communication skills, mobility and orientation, adaptive techniques and activities of daily living and homemaking. Fifteen offices located throughout the state were operated this year.

The vending facility program, authorized by the Randolph-Sheppard Act included 70 vending facilities with 94 licensed operators. The 1983 gross income was $6.5 million with a net profit to the managing operators of $1.3 million, about $18,600 per facility.

The Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped stocked more than 20,000 volumes of large print and braille books and periodicals. In cooperation with the Library of Congress, the Talking Book program made available 58,000 disc and cassette volumes for loan to more than 4,800 users. The library prepares tape recordings of textbooks for students, and volunteers supplement much library work. The state Special Education department and the library rendered specialized services to blind students during the year.

The Radio Reading Service is a closed circuit broadcast for the blind and physically handicapped which reached more than 2,400 persons. It features reading of daily newspapers, magazines and books along with interviews and talk shows of special interest to the handicapped. Programs were broadcast 99 hours per week and were carried by FM single frequency sub-bands. Receivers are provided to eligible listeners.

Expenditures by type of service
FY 1983



Source: Rehabilitative & Visual Services

SCHOOLS FOR DEAF & BLIND

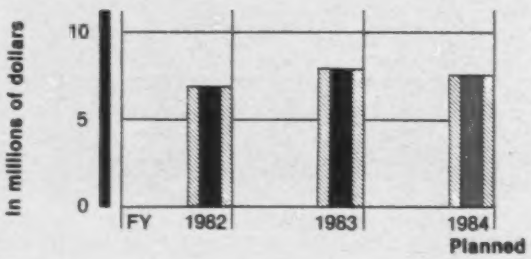
The Oklahoma School for the Blind at Muskogee and the ***Oklahoma School for the Deaf*** at Sulphur were transferred to DHS by the Legislature in 1965.

Both schools are residential educational facilities with 24-hour staffing. They offer specialized academic programs, vocational training and a wide range of medical, psychological and social services for students in grades kindergarten through 12.

Enrollments and expenditures for fiscal 1983 were School for the Blind, 125 students, $3.0 million; School for the Deaf, 146 students, $4.8 million.

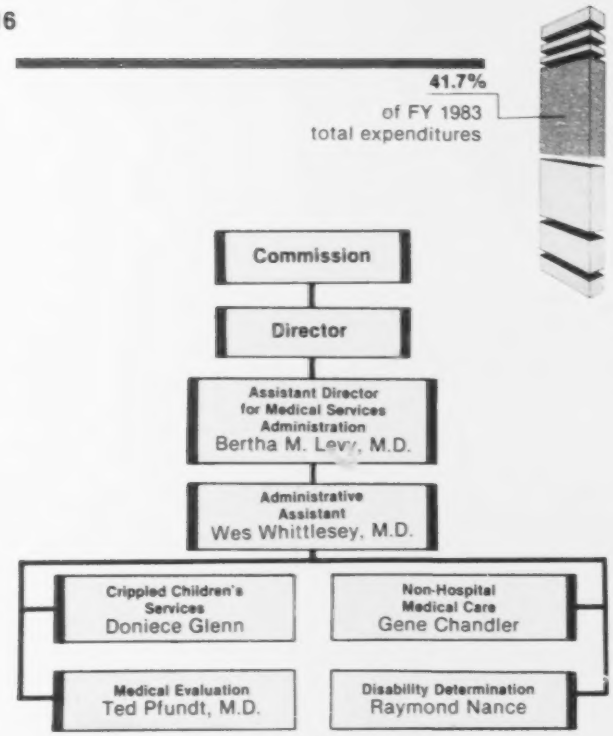
Under study as Fiscal 1983 ended were possibilities for helping most of the children go home for weekends and operating smaller, non-residential units at strategic locations in the state and for using the schools as back-up support and enrichment centers for public school pupils who are visually or hearing impaired.

Expenditures: Schools for Deaf & Blind

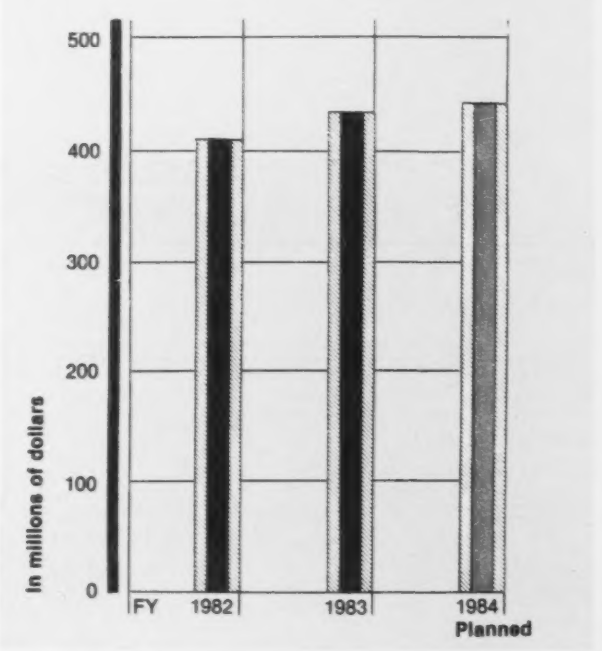


Source: DHS Finance Div.

MEDICAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION



Expenditures: Medical Services Administration



Source: DHS Finance Div.

For Medical Services, 1983 was a year of limited program expansions coupled with cost containment steps.

Medicaid was the largest and fastest growing DHS program in Fiscal 1983.

Medicaid pays health care costs for eligible low-income people, and is administered by the Medical Services Administration, which also administers Crippled Children's Services, Disability Determination Services, Patient On-Site Review, Non-Hospital Medical Care and Medical Evaluation.

Containing the growth of Medicaid costs was declared to be crucial for effective control of the DHS budget by Director Henry Bellmon's January 1983 report to the Governor and Commission.

Medicaid payments in Fiscal 1983 were $416 million, up about 10 percent over 1982. Nearly three-fourths of all Medicaid costs in Oklahoma are payments to hospitals and nursing homes.

To limit Medicaid growth, DHS in January froze the rate it pays to nursing homes at the 1982 level. In April, hospital reimbursement methods were modified to achieve an expected $15 million annual savings.

The Commission approved a recommendation that DHS not adjust payments to physicians, dentists and psychologists to parallel Medicare increases as had been done each prior year. This new policy will save the department about $2 million annually.

In another cost-containment step, the Commission approved eliminating the annual physical examination of patients in nursing homes for an estimated $750,000 savings.

DHS had been the only state agency to serve as a Medicare Part B insurance carrier for Medicaid recipients, but a federal decision required that responsibility be turned over in April to a private insurer. This will eventually save some state administrative costs, but in the shortrun it led to some serious administrative problems in the processing of claims for which there is reimbursement under both Medicaid and Medicare.

Despite the tight financial situation, Medicaid program benefits were expanded to help first-time expectant mothers get better total obstetrical care by determining eligibility prior to delivery.

Director Bellmon said the expansion of Medicaid coverage to low-income pregnant women would be relatively inexpensive and would reduce health care costs resulting from premature births, delivery complications and other problems which could be prevented through prenatal care. It is estimated the added program costs will be approximately $300 per woman receiving the care.

Another program expansion, again at Bellmon's recommendation, occurred in April when the Department amended its Title XIX State Plan to provide reimbursement for organized outpatient hospital clinic services.

For Fiscal 1984, the Legislature provided $750,000 to be spent for improved outpatient indigent care.

During Fiscal 1983, DHS began using a common

health insurance form for both Medicaid and Medicare claims.

Efforts to curtail abuses by recipients and vendors continued in 1983. Administrative sanctions were filed against approximately 20 pharmacies for overcharging for drugs. One physician and one pharmaceutical distributor pleaded guilty to felony charges and have been permanently terminated from Title XIX participation.

Crippled Children's Services. One of DHS' original programs is Crippled Children's Services, in which federal and state money is combined to provide medical services to children who need them. Anyone may apply, whether or not he/she is eligible for other DHS assistance programs.

During Fiscal 1983, the number of special Crippled Children's clinics held at sites across the state was increased with emphasis on the area of pediatric cardiology. Additional clinic days were added in both Muskogee and Sallisaw to accommodate the increased caseload. Orthopedic clinics are held in Muskogee, Lawton and Shattuck.

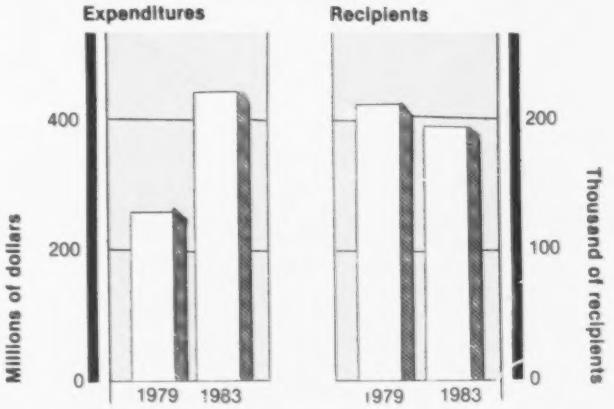
The Non-Hospital Medical Care Unit maintains nursing home agreements with approximately 370 private facilities and the three state-administered intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded. The unit reviews the Title XIX certifications on nursing homes and maintains records required to assure contract requirements, including proper care of patients, are being met.

The Patient On-Site Review Unit ensures that each patient in a long-term care facility who is a DHS recipient is visited at least once each year to determine on an individual basis whether that person is receiving adequate and appropriate care. The unit made more than 20,000 reviews in 1983.

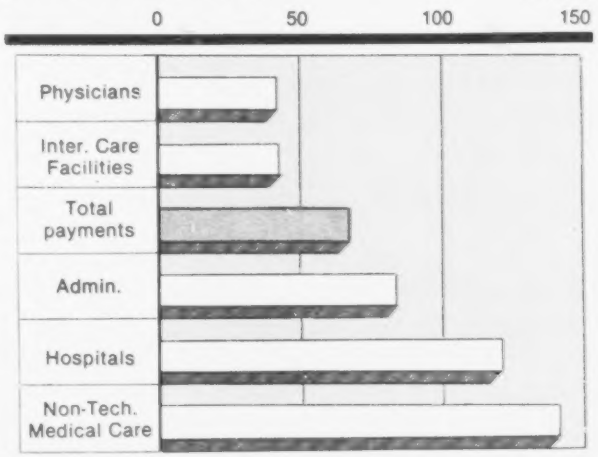
The Medical Evaluation Unit makes determinations as to medical eligibility for recipients of departmental programs where pre-authorization or a medical determination for specific services is required.

The Disability Determination Services Unit processed almost 38,000 claims in Fiscal 1983. The year's 50 percent increase in disability investigations stemmed from full implementation of 1980 federal requirements which call for periodic review of all disability cases. The unit makes initial determinations on all applications by Oklahomans for Social Security Disability and Supplemental Security Income for the disabled.

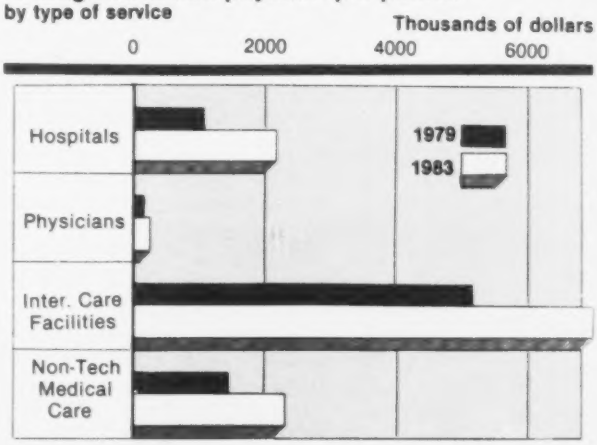
Oklahoma Medicaid program



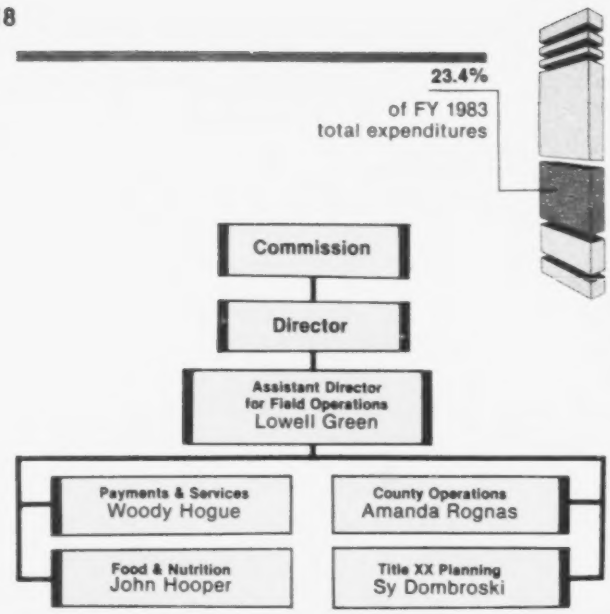
Medicaid expenditures
percent increase, 1979 to 1983



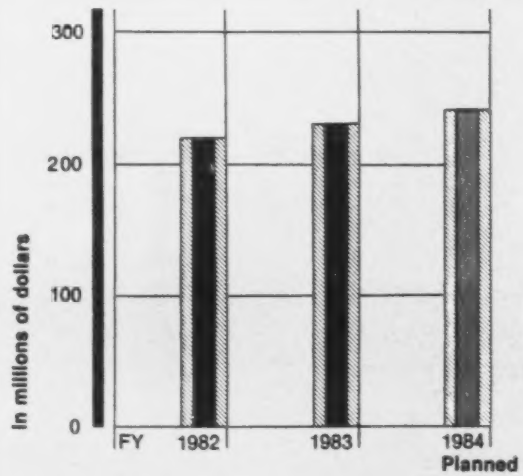
Average Medicaid payment per person
by type of service



Source: DHS Finance Div. & Research & Statistics



Expenditures: Assistance Payments & Services*



*See Aging section for Expenditures: Services for the Aging

Source: DHS Finance Div.

ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS & SERVICES

Despite a dramatic decline in sales tax revenue, neither money payments nor medical and social services to DHS clients were cut in fiscal 1983.

State sales tax collections were down while applications for assistance reached an all-time high of 439,000, up almost 40 percent from last year.

Migrants from other states swelled the ranks of Oklahoma's jobless as a major recession began to pinch the state's booming oil-oriented economy in August 1982. Business and industry layoffs increased, particularly in energy-related industries, until unemployment reached 9 percent, the highest since the Depression.

Participation in the federally funded food stamp program, whose rate is closely tied to unemployment, hit an all-time high in the spring of 1983. Food stamp applications accounted for 80 percent of the year's total applications at 353,700, up 42 percent from last year.

In the federally funded food stamp program, coupon value peaked at almost $10 million for 256,000 persons in 95,000 households in March. Compared to March 1982, coupon value was up by 56 percent and the number of persons increased by 33 percent.

Issuance of food stamp emergency orders had doubled, running about 5,000 per month until tighter regulations went into effect March 1. Emergency orders were subsequently limited to one every four months.

A monthly average of 87,400 households and 229,700 persons were receiving food stamps during the year. Of these households, 13,200 were public assistance clients receiving money payments. Many of the other 74,200 were among the "new poor" created by layoffs in the state's energy-related industries.

Total retail value of the U.S. Department of Agriculture food stamp coupons in 1983 was $101.8 million, an amount which yielded $2 million in state sales tax revenue. Coupon values averaged $36.94 per person per month.

Food valued at more than $140 million was distributed in 1983 including nearly $40 million in USDA commodities for schools, institutions and various feeding programs. Commodity value was up by 69 percent over 1982, due primarily to special USDA allocations of butter and cheese for needy families. Food stamp value increased by 34.5 percent.

AFDC applications reached 37,000, up 32 percent over last year. Emergency payments applications had the sharpest increase at 46 percent, with 11,400 applications for AFDC emergency and 9,100 for General Assistance. Down slightly were applications for State Supplemental Payments to the Aged, Blind and Disabled at almost 7,800 and for Medical Assistance at about 19,900.

The year ended with 25,679 families and 73,919 persons receiving AFDC payments during June 1983, an increase of 3,560 families over July 1982. The count might have been considerably higher, had it not been for more stringent federal eligibility requirements which trimmed the AFDC caseload by 26 percent during the previous year.

Fiscal 1983 was the fourth year without a cost of living increase for AFDC families. AFDC standards of need are set by the Oklahoma Commission for Human Services and were last updated in April 1979. Since then, the consumer price index has climbed almost 41 percent. In constant dollars, the AFDC standard of $282 for a mother and two children has shrunk to $200 per month in buying power.

As the year ended, nearly 54,000 persons were receiving State Supplemental Payments to the Aged, Blind and Disabled, a totally state-funded program which is intended to supplement such income as Social Security, federal Supplemental Security Income and other public benefits. Federally funded Refugee Assistance grants and medical services, limited to recipients' first 18 months after entry into the United States, were made to 500 persons in June.

Funded by a federal block grant, the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program entered its third year in 1983. Winter heating payments of $11.1 million went to 184,000 persons in 69,647 households; summer cooling expenditures were $2.87 million.

County workers process applications for welfare grants, food stamps and Medicaid benefits, determining if clients meet all eligibility requirements in compliance with federal and state laws and regulations. They are verified by field investigations and recurring field reviews are made if the client continues to receive benefits.

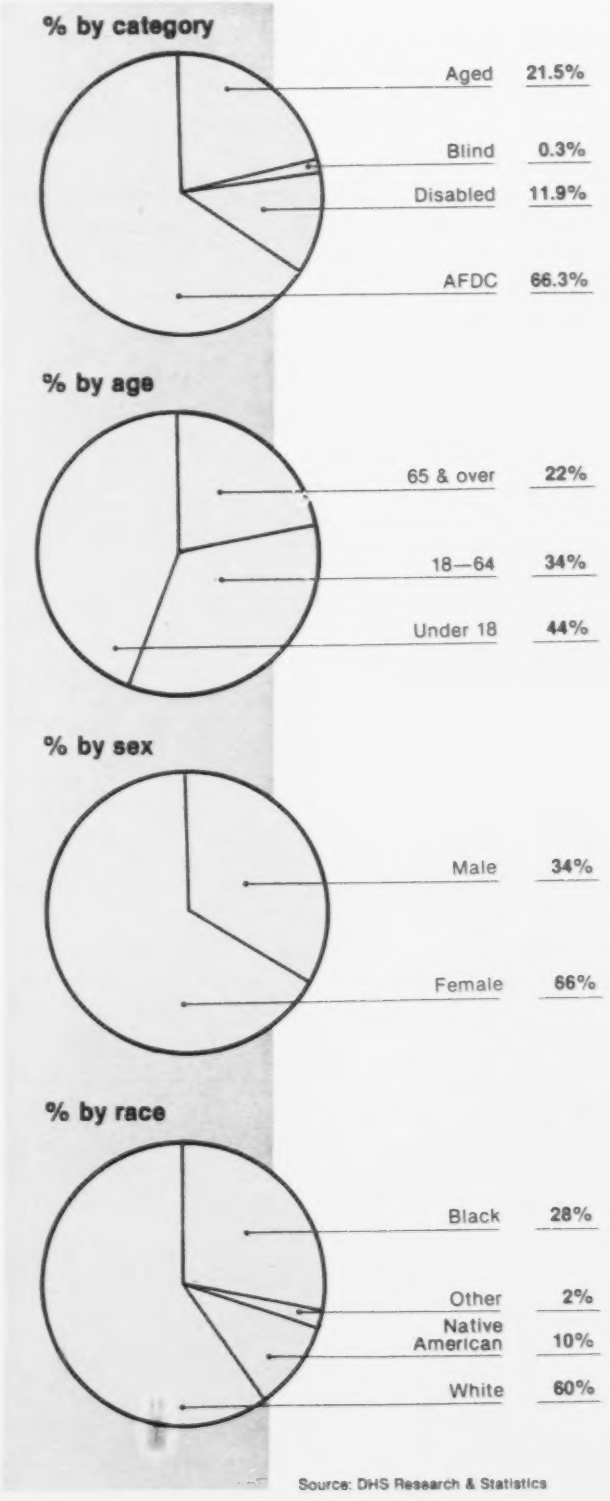
Despite the year's enormous increase in applications at county offices, quality assurance reviews by state office staff for October-March 1983 record only $3.91 per $100 issued in AFDC as being in error; only $3.90 per $100 in Medicaid payments was in error. These figures include both client and agency errors as well as overpayments. They are among the lowest in the 50 states.

AFDC cases with overpayments have been subject to recoupment at the rate of 10 percent of the monthly grant since October 1981 under Public Law 97-35. AFDC overpayments totaling $165,394 were collected from a monthly average of 633 cases by the DHS Overpayments Section during 1983.

Fiscal 1983 was the first full year of operation for the DHS Employment and Training program as presently constituted. It was the nation's first to provide an extensive job readiness program for AFDC clients by integrating the Work Incentive and Community Work Experience programs. Oklahoma was the only state to obtain federal approval for entirely waiving work-exempt status for AFDC mothers with children under age 6.

In a period when Oklahoma's unemployment rate was nearing 9 percent, the number of DHS clients entering employment rose from 1,162 in January-March to 1,345 in April-June. The percentage who retained employment more than 30 days rose from 78.6 percent in the first quarter to 85.4 percent in the second quarter.

Public assistance recipients
FY 1983 total: 183,000



Source: DHS Research & Statistics

The Community Work Experience Program provided training to some 3,200 registrants in 1983, with 685,000 man-hours of work and some $2.5 million in wages at the minimum wage rate. CWEP trainees helped provide various community services during a time of tight budgets.

The WIN demonstration project assisted 4,425 registrants in obtaining and maintaining full-time, unsubsidized employment during 1983.

DHS in 1983 received the U.S. Social Security Administration's highest public service award for leadership in establishing work programs and for sharing information with other states.

Health related services include the Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment Program (EPSDT); family planning services; and the Supplemental Security Income-Disabled Children's Program. Services include mail-out notices regarding the EPSDT and family planning programs, personal contacts to inform families of the services available through all of these programs and referral and support services.

Family life services are designed to improve clients' social functioning, prevent family breakdown and, if feasible, to provide alternatives to long-term confinement.

Day care services are available to eligible children and adults. Services may include arranging and providing care, certifying need for care and auditing vendor compliance. Day care for children may strengthen family life when a parent is in school, in training or working. DHS workers explore all appropriate alternatives to DHS-purchased day care with clients before day care services are approved. In 1983 DHS paid $14 million for child day care. The average number of children in day care per month was 11,147.

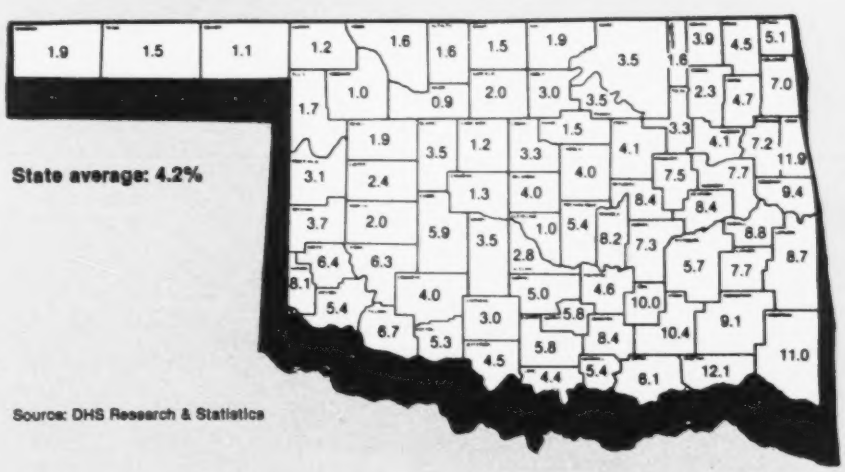
Adult day care services are provided for eligible adults who require some type of care during part of the day. Adult day care services allow adults who might otherwise be institutionalized to remain in the community and achieve their maximum potential for self-sufficiency. In order for vendor payment to be made, an adult day care facility must meet DHS guidelines and must have a contract with DHS. DHS paid $290,000 in 1983 for adult day care services with an average of 149 adults per month.

Adult protective services. Under terms of the 1977 Protective Services for the Elderly Act DHS helped 994 adults with problems of health care, housekeeping, social adjustment and legal matters. They included 752 persons age 65 or older. The staff made legal intervention for 80 of the latter, including involuntary protection for 34 clients.

Home maintenance services are limited to public assistance recipients who are ambulatory. As the fiscal year ended, more than 300 clients had been approved for home maintenance services such as housekeeping, food purchases and preparation and personal care.

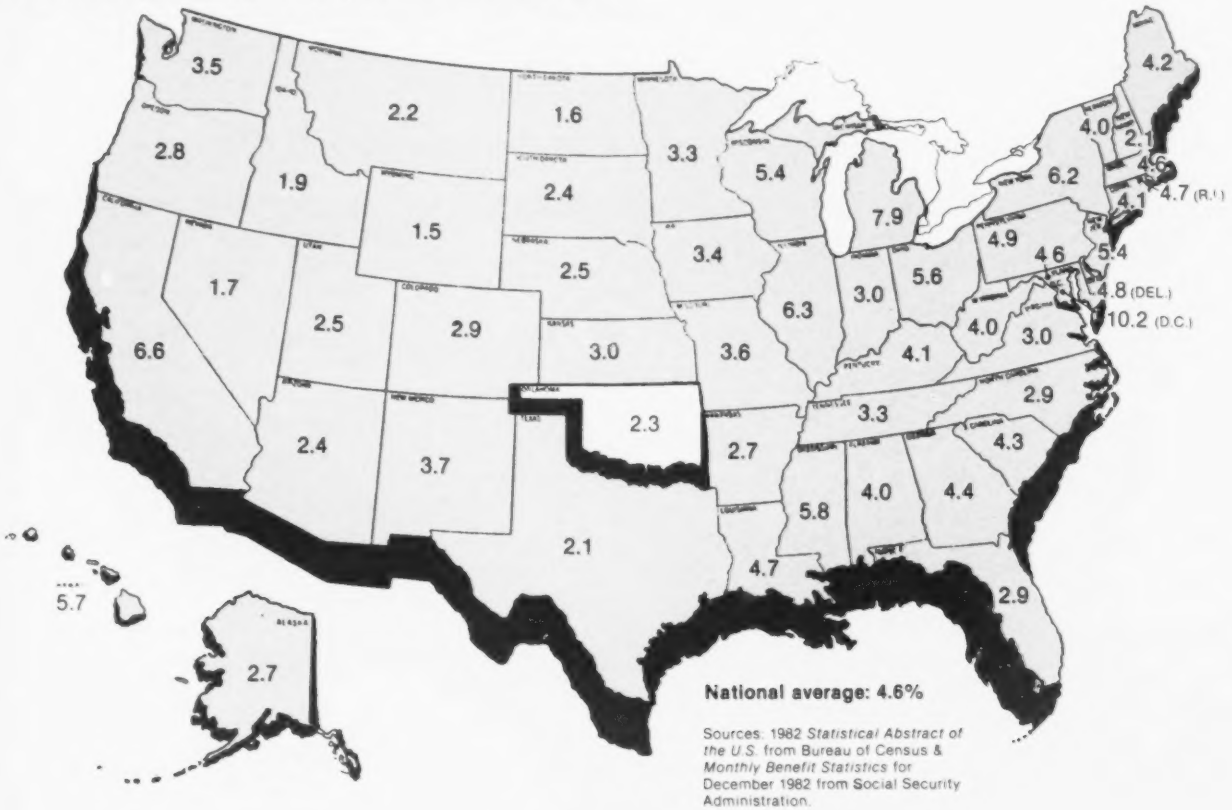
Refugee services. The 1980 Refugee Act requires that refugees be provided with employment training and placement leading to self-support as quickly as possible, a goal achieved by using DHS programs, community resources and contractual services. DHS programs are available to refugees on the same basis as for

Percentage of population receiving AFDC and state supplemental payments



Source: DHS Research & Statistics

Estimated percentage of population receiving AFDC



Sources: 1982 *Statistical Abstract of the U.S.* from Bureau of Census & *Monthly Benefit Statistics* for December 1982 from Social Security Administration.

other state residents; community resources are geared to successful adaptation to America and to self-sufficiency. Contractual services included the teaching of English and the placing of some 400 refugees in employment during 1983.

A monitoring and evaluation section validates the delivery of services and verifies compliance with state and federal regulations. The staff made 30 trips to 27 counties and reviewed 400 case records.

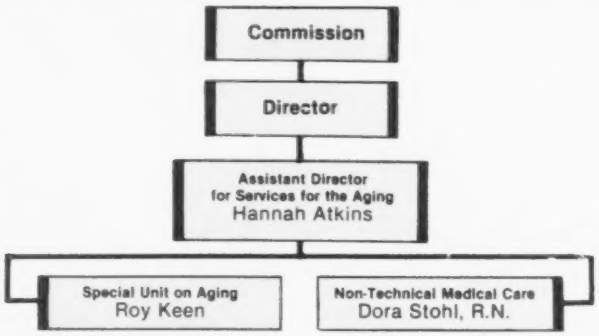
The Food and Nutrition Services unit operates a nutrition and consumer education program which reached more than 15,000 Oklahoma food stamp clients via group presentations and personal contacts during 1983.

Used as a model for other states by USDA, the program received 50 percent federal matching funds in 1983. DHS remained the only state agency administering a food stamp program providing nutrition and consumer education as a statewide project.

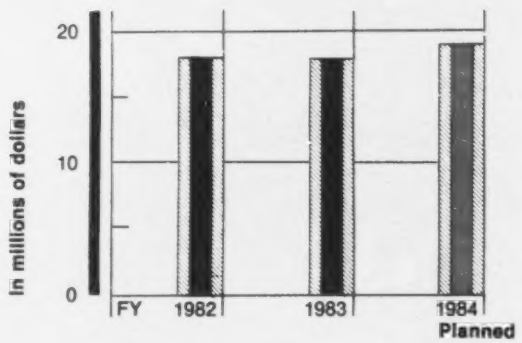
Emergency welfare services. Each county DHS office has a designated emergency crew to handle lodging, feeding, clothing, social services and registration during natural disasters or national emergencies.

The Emergency Welfare Services Unit provided assistance in nearly two dozen counties during 1983. EWS mobilizes DHS resources and coordinates work with such other agencies as Red Cross and Civil Defense.

DHS resources include 30 packaged disaster hospitals, stored in strategic locations across the state; the Medi Flight Oklahoma helicopter service; and a truck outfitted with cots, first aid supplies and an emergency power generator.



Expenditures: Services for the Aging*



*Includes cost of supervising the Non-Technical Medical Care program. Payments to NTMC providers are included in Medical Services Administration expenditures.

Source: DHS Finance Div.

Services for the elderly in other DHS programs

ESTIMATED FY 1983 EXPENDITURES *(amounts in millions)*	
Direct payments	
State supplementation-Aid to Aged	$25.1
Commodities, energy assistance	7.4
Vendor payments	
Hospitals	14.6
Intermediate Care Facilities	114.0
Physicians	.9
Non-Technical Medical Care	22.2
Other social services	
Home maintenance, adult day care and protective services	.9
TOTAL	**$193.2**

An estimated $193.2 million was spent in other DHS programs in addition to the Services for the Aging described elsewhere in this section. This estimate is not corrected for cancellations, refunds, retroactive adjustment or offical auditing procedures.

Source: DHS Research & Statistics

Created by Director Henry Bellmon, the Division of Services for the Aging elevates the concerns of the elderly to upper DHS management levels.

An assistant director was appointed in January to provide direction for two existing programs—the Non-Technical Medical Care Unit and the Special Unit on Aging. The home maintenance, geriatric day care and adult protective services programs were added at the end of the fiscal year.

The assistant director also coordinates programs administered by the Division with other DHS programs including energy assistance, food stamps and commodity distribution, cash assistance and medical services, as well as with related programs in other state agencies. The division also works with advocacy groups for the elderly.

DHS services and expenditures for the elderly are provided in several department programs. Many senior Oklahomans participate in more than one program. One person may ride a bus to a senior citizen center or congregate meal site, have a hot meal, get a blood pressure check and hear tips on how to plan and cook a balanced meal. That same person may also receive state supplemental assistance, energy assistance, food stamps, commodities and medical services.

The Non-Technical Medical Care program enables some 7,000 senior Oklahomans with health problems that would otherwise force them to live in a nursing home or other long-term care facility to live in their own homes.

Federally funded by Title XIX Medicaid monies, the program matches NTMC providers with medically and financially eligible recipients. Providers must complete a 20-hour training course and are required to spend at least three hours daily caring for recipients. Some providers give 24-hour care, and all providers must remain in the resident's home until all required daily care is given.

Covering all counties, the 71 registered NTMC nurse supervisors train providers, visit recipients in their homes to determine their medical needs, develop a care plan for the provider to follow and visit recipients at least once every 60 days to monitor provider care and the recipient's health. Nurses trained approximately 2,000 providers in addition to teaching quarterly in-service training classes.

In addition, the nurses saw more than 16,000 residents in 350 Medicaid patient on-site reviews in nursing homes. They conducted 136 special assessments at the request of the Medical Evaluation Unit to determine the level of care a recipient requires. The nurses also staffed 38 Crippled Children's clinics in four areas of the state.

This year's program improvements include new duties for the nurse supervisors, who now recertify recipients for continued participation in the program. Some 5,300 recipients were recertified in 1983.

The Special Unit on Aging was established to carry out the 1965 Older Americans Act, administering state

and federal funds for use in maintaining the independence and dignity of the state's senior residents with the greatest economic and social need.

The unit coordinates a comprehensive service delivery system with the state's 11 Area Agencies on Aging. Funds are disbursed to the area agencies which in turn administer in-home and community-based programs.

The unit also disburses grants for advocacy and training for those who are interested in becoming advocates for the elderly.

As part of the year's activities, the unit sponsored a series of public hearings on the services to be included in the three-year state plan for Older American Act programs.

Title III-B of the Older Americans Act funds access and support services. In 1983 access services were provided to 35,800 persons receiving 80,800 units of outreach services; 44,500 persons receiving 67,600 units of information and referral services; and 5,300 persons receiving 8,400 units of other access services.

In-home support services included: 1,300 persons receiving 21,000 units of homemaker services; 1,500 receiving 14,400 units of service from home health aides; 7,600 receiving 79,600 units of telephone reassurance services; 2,100 receiving 17,500 units of chore maintenance services; and 2,800 receiving 75,000 units of all other in-home services.

Community-based services included: 20,500 units of escort services provided to 3,600 persons; 2,100 units of home repair services provided to 600; 240,600 units of health services provided to 14,800; and 307,100 units of recreation and other services to 33,954 persons.

Funds administered by the Special Unit also support the construction, renovation and repair of senior citizen centers. Almost 400 centers have been established throughout the state, most of them with initial funding from DHS.

The unit's legal services development program, also funded by Title III-B, provides counseling, representation and community education to older Oklahomans to protect their rights and financial entitlements guaranteed them by state and federal law. Twelve thousand units of service were provided in Fiscal 1983.

Title III-B grants and Section 16(b)(2) of the Urban Mass Transportation Act provide funds for the purchase of buses and vans for transportation of elderly and handicapped persons. Last year some 62,200 persons were served in 255 vehicles, and almost 600,000 units of service were provided in projects covering all but one county.

Some $5.1 million in Title III-C funds and $4.8 million in state funds were used to combat the twin problems of isolation and poor nutrition. Last year almost three million meals were served to 41,000 persons and another 500,000 meals were delivered to 5,400 homebound elderly.

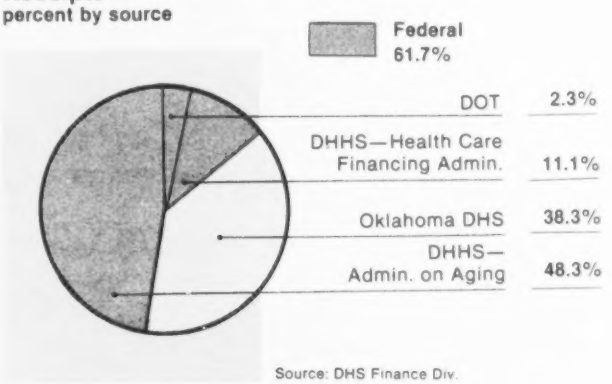
Title IV-A of the Older Americans Act funds staff and volunteer training. The Special Unit trained more than 3,800 persons in 49 workshops on such topics as Outreach and Social Work, Role Transitions and Orientations to Aging.

In cooperation with the Oklahoma Senate and House of Representatives, the second annual Silver Haired Legislature met to teach senior Oklahomans more about the legislative process. Some 2,000 persons attended the unit's annual Statewide Conference on Aging which featured a series of workshops for professionals and volunteers working with the elderly with topics such as preventive health maintenance, long-term care, counseling, retirement planning and employment.

Title III-C also provides money for a volunteer long-term care ombudsman program to improve the quality of life and care for residents of long-term care facilities, including nursing homes and other adult care homes. Volunteers are authorized to investigate complaints relating to the health, safety and well-being of the residents. Complaints can come from the residents themselves or from a member of their family. Last year, volunteers and professionals served more than 13,000 senior Oklahomans.

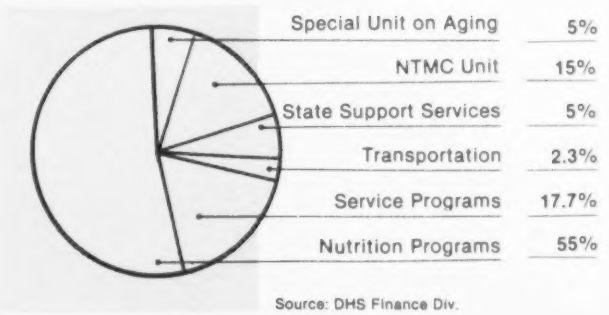
Investigators from the Audit and Review Unit were transferred to the Special Unit on Aging to provide closer coordination between the review team and ombudsmen handling complaints about long-term care facilities.

Receipts
percent by source

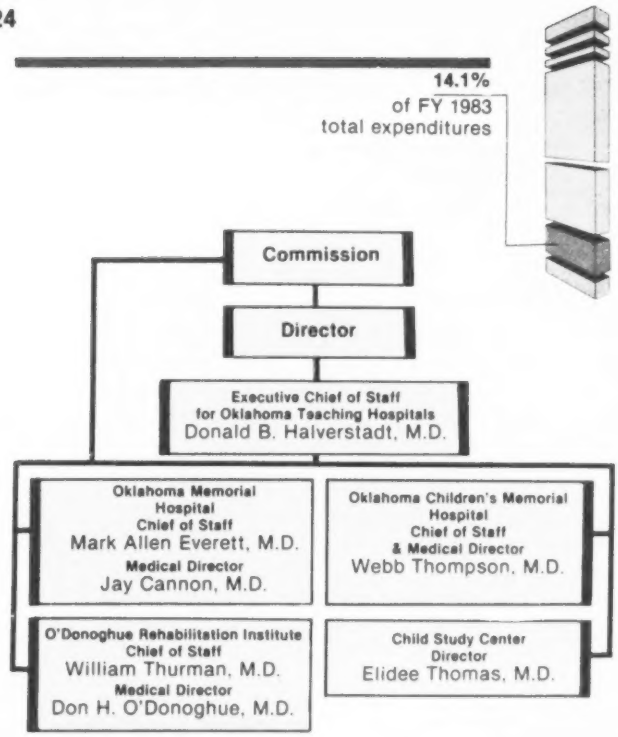


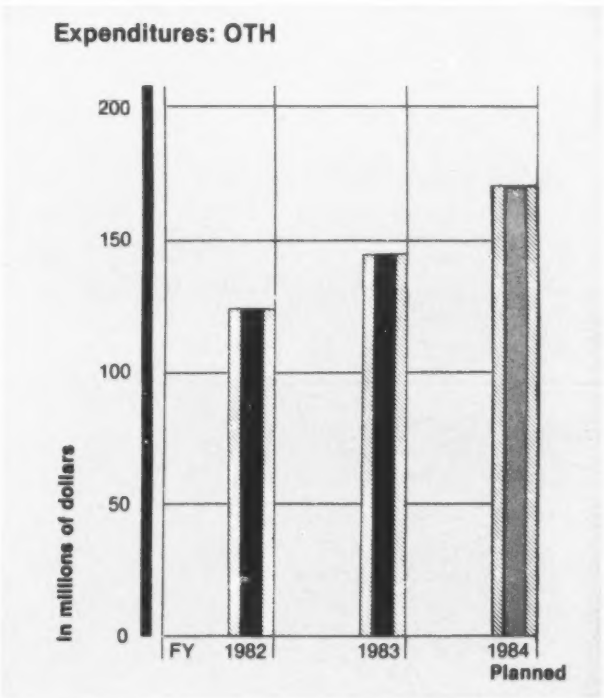
Source: DHS Finance Div.

Expenditures
percent by type of services



Source: DHS Finance Div.





Source: DHS Finance Div.

OKLAHOMA TEACHING HOSPITALS

Fiscal 1983 was another outstanding year of patient care and medical education at the Oklahoma Teaching Hospitals. With legislative support and the support of the people across the state the four facilities that make up OTH—Oklahoma Children's Memorial Hospital, Oklahoma Memorial Hospital, the Don H. O'Donoghue Rehabilitation Institute and the Child Study Center—continued their development as vital medical education and health service institutions.

Between 1979 and 1982 increasing sales tax revenues earmarked for DHS had provided Oklahomans with modern facilities and the most advanced technology for providing quality health care and training for future health care professionals.

But accurate predictions of an economic downturn for 1983 were late coming, and before the year had advanced beyond its first quarter, sales tax revenues took a nose dive, unemployment rolls grew and the cost of meeting the health care needs of the state's citizens were suddenly major concerns inside DHS, in the Executive Branch as a whole, and in the legislative arena.

As more people turned to OTH for health care, bed space—and in some cases even hall space—was at a premium. Problems became critically apparent in programs for expectant mothers, newborns in need of intensive care and provisions for emergency air transportation. Lists of patients needing specialized services available only at OTH began to grow.

While budget cuts were made and service problems occurred, a record number of 25,100 inpatients and 312,144 outpatients turned to OTH.

At Oklahoma Children's Memorial Hospital, 8,714 children ranging in age from newborn to 21 were inpatients in Fiscal 1983. Some 169,420 were outpatients, up 7,901 from 1982.

Oklahoma Memorial Hospital's tally climbed by 16,269 patients from 1982 when 13,741 inpatients and 111,386 outpatients were seen. In 1983, totals were 15,744 inpatients including 3,839 newborns, and 125,652 outpatients.

The Don H. O'Donoghue Rehabilitation Institute saw 642 inpatients and 3,529 outpatients. This compared to 1982 tallies of 484 inpatients and 2,551 outpatients.

At the Child Study Center, 13,543 children were seen, up from 10,058 the previous year.

Medi Flight Oklahoma, the state's emergency air transport service, flew 1,134 patients from throughout the state to major metropolitan hospitals in Fiscal 1983. In addition, 140 newborns were taken from the OMH delivery room by Medi Flight's specially trained neonatal transport team to OCMH following premature and complicated births.

OTH cutbacks due to the budget squeeze, which began midway through the year, resulted in expenditures $24 million below the plans initially approved. Overall state dollar support decreased from an original budgeted level of $78 million in FY 1983 to $62.3 million for FY 1984, a 20.1 percent decrease. In January 1983, 250 OTH employees were terminated.

During the next few months 200 other employees left on their own and were not replaced.

Despite the cutbacks new programs and services were inititated: the bone marrow transplant unit opened at OCMH; new intensive care and cardiac care units were finished at OMH and patients moved in; a new clinic for adults with ear, nose and throat problems was begun; a hand center was established at O'Donoghue; an infant car seat loaner program was initiated for new parents; OCMH adopted a new mascot, Roary the Lion, to hand out badges of courage to the patients; ground was broken for Oklahoma's own McDonald House, a home away from home for families with chronically ill children; efforts began to improve availability of indigent health care in other areas of the state.

The OTH facilities were beehives of activity throughout the year. People turned out to honor Lloyd E. Rader as he retired after 31 years as DHS director and to welcome Henry Bellmon as interim director; celebrities came to visit, from Joe Namath to a skeleton from Omniplex science museum to every imaginable cartoon character in between. Employees were honored for their outstanding service. Volunteers put in thousands of hours to provide extras such as gifts for the patients and a Christmas dinner for all employees. Students trained to become the state's future health care professionals through the hospitals' affiliation with the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center.

Patients ranged from the 1983 New Year baby who arrived at OMH to the toddler who left the bone marrow transplant unit at OCMH healthy and on his way; the Indian Chief who celebrated his 93rd birthday as he convalesced at OMH; the young man at O'Donoghue who was rehabilitated after a motorcycle accident left him quadriplegic; and the children with learning problems who were helped at the Child Study Center to make major progress.

Patient care services continued their reputation of excellence and the staff continued research projects of promise. A community foundation to fund children's research projects was developed.

Community and civic groups continued to support the hospital by raising money for everything from patient wigs to microwave ovens for staff areas. Runners raised money for OMH's hemodialysis unit, and an art show's proceeds benefited neonates.

Media interest in OTH continued to escalate. Reporters followed not only employee layoffs, rumors of beds closing and reports of patients being turned away. But they also came to OTH for stories on herpes, AIDS and anorexia. They covered hospital happenings from health care cost containment seminars to heart surgery to HoHo the clown making "rounds."

As the year ended, legislators and administrators looked ahead to 1984 and the challenge posed by economic considerations.

The likelihood of adequate financial support for OTH is enhanced by the present arrangement with DHS, interim Human Services Director Henry Bellmon concluded in his final letter to the Oklahoma Commission for Human Services.

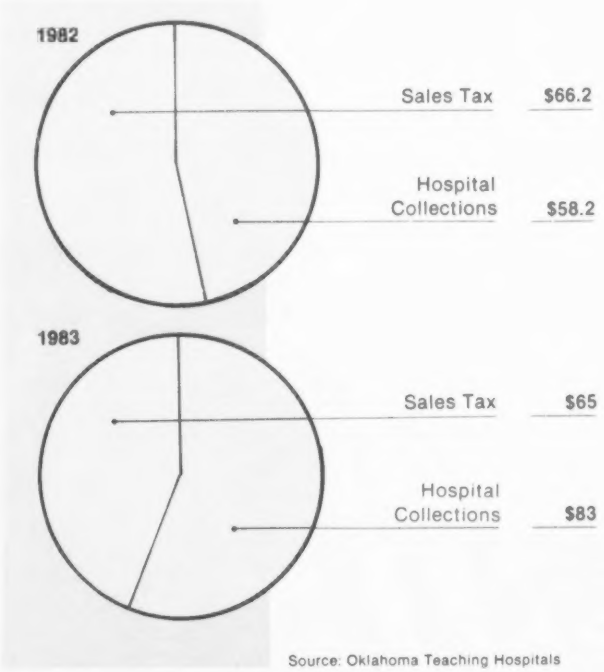
He encouraged commissioners to direct attention to overlapping legislative mandates and the simultaneous push toward self-sustaining revenues with private patients, and to set broad policy limits for hospital programs so that the hospitals can continue to become more effective educational, patient care and medical research institutions.

Inpatients at Oklahoma Teaching Hospitals
by county of residence total: 24,929 in FY 1983

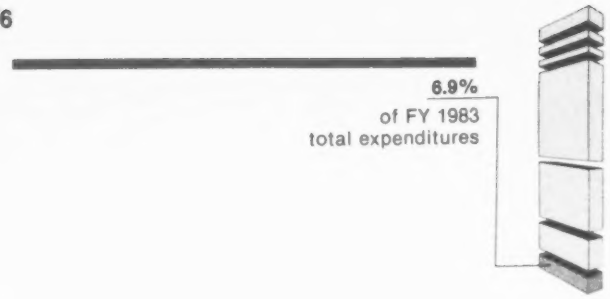
Children's Memorial—8,714 (259 out-of-state)
Oklahoma Memorial—15,744 (158 out-of-state)
O'Donoghue Rehabilitation Institute—471 (15 out-of-state)

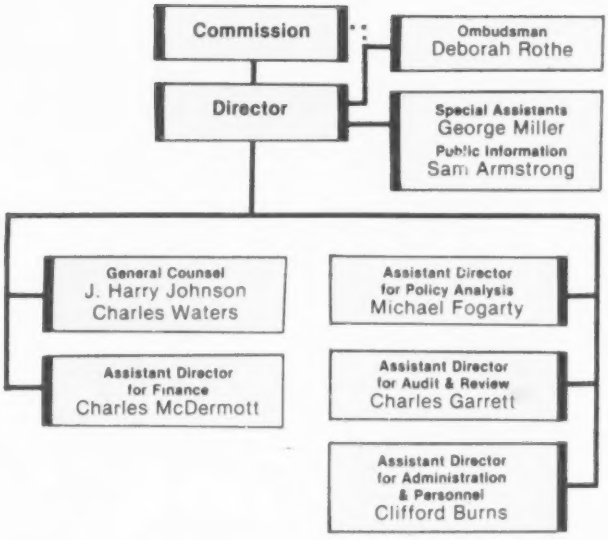
Source: Oklahoma Teaching Hospitals

Receipts: OTH

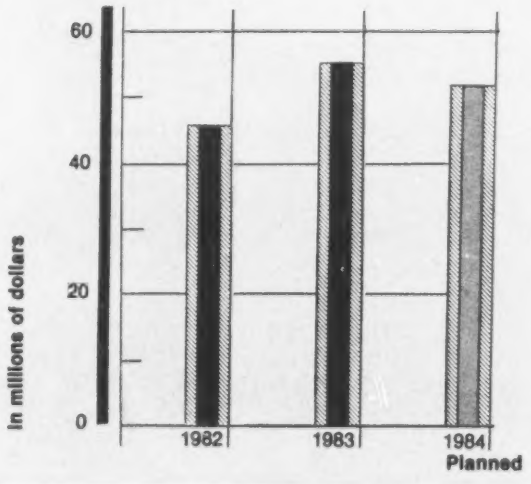


Source: Oklahoma Teaching Hospitals





Expenditures: Administration & Management Information



STAFF ACTIVITIES

DHS staff activities provide support for line programs of cash assistance, medical care, social and rehabilitative services for needy Oklahomans. Much of Fiscal 1983's activity focused on cost-cutting efforts.

Employee payrolls were the biggest single category in which costs were reduced. Between January and June 1983, the number of full-time equivalent employees was reduced by 1,032 persons. Many of the positions were eliminated by closing two state children's institutions and by reductions in force at Oklahoma Teaching Hospitals.

Sales of livestock and farm equipment from DHS institutions yielded $1.7 million and income from leases of institutional farmland totaled more than $40,000 yearly.

Efficiency measures resulted in estimated annual savings of more than $335,000 in the Management Information Unit, which provides DHS data processing services through a statewide network of 975 teleprocessing devices. Computer response time to local offices was reduced from a 20-minute interval to less than 10 seconds, on the average, following installation of a larger computer.

A pilot Combined Case System for AFDC, Food Stamps, Medicaid and social services was implemented in five counties as a model for integrated program service delivery to clients.

Working with the U.S. Secret Service and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Division of Audit and Review began a series of computer matching activities to identify fraud and abuse in public assistance and food stamp programs. The first series resulted in 26 fraud cases for presentation to federal grand juries.

Audit and Review staff also initiated recovery of funds from private insurance carriers of Workers' Compensation, rather than expending vocational rehabilitation funds following settlement of Workers' Compensation cases.

Collections of child support from delinquent parents increased by nearly $1 million in Fiscal 1983. Collections were $6.6 million, up 17 percent from last year, and included $3 million on behalf of AFDC recipients and $400,000 in federal income tax refunds intercepted by the Internal Revenue Service. These totals include collections for other states, which for federal reporting purposes are not credited to Oklahoma.

The Child Support Enforcement Unit has maintained cooperative agreements with district attorney offices since 1979 on behalf of both AFDC clients and non-AFDC families. The latter pay a fee based on income to offset costs of child support services. In 1983, 13,847 cases were opened—12,689 of them for AFDC clients—and 21,658 absent parents were located. Support obligations were established for 3,675 cases and paternity was established in 1,916 cases.

Created under Director Bellmon's January 1983 administrative reorganization was the Policy Analysis Division, a consolidation of units for Planning and Evaluation, Policy and Procedure, Research and Statistics and Federal-State Relations. Plans were

developed for an Employee Service Program for providing assistance to employees whose personal problems are interfering with job performance, and for a study of ways to make DHS services more effective in responding to the overall needs of clients.

A federal allocation of $32.4 million for Oklahoma's Title XX block grant helped fund a broad range of social services including day care, home maintenance, child abuse and neglect, preventive and protective services, adoption services, Court Related and Community Services and community Youth Services.

Contract services accounted for $18 million or 56 percent of projected Title XX expenditures for the federal fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1983. It was projected that more than 80,000 persons would receive Title XX services.

Volunteers expanded DHS resources and services in 35 counties and in all DHS institutions and hospitals during the year. Their work has saved the DHS Payments and Services Unit alone more than $500,000 in the past five years, program officials estimate. A monthly average of 125 volunteers spent an average of 1,626 hours in unit programs during FY 1983.

At the Oklahoma Teaching Hospitals, the Auxiliary for Oklahoma Children's Memorial Hospital and O'Donoghue Rehabilitation Institute reported that 148 volunteers donated more than 21,000 hours. Volunteers at Oklahoma Memorial Hospital donated 27,288 hours and celebrated their program's 25th anniversary in May by donating $25,000 for purchase of hospital equipment.

DHS honored 30 outstanding individuals and four groups for contributions during a first statewide awards ceremony held at the Capitol in April during National Volunteer Week.

A newly created Office of Public Information responded to more than 700 requests, issued 48 news releases to more than 300 news outlets and conducted eight news conferences during the last half of FY 1983. A one-page Employee Bulletin was circulated to all Department employees and a Fact Sheet on Oklahoma Human Services was published to provide concise, updated information on the agency's major service areas.

New additions to the agency's ongoing system for monitoring program performance and quality in FY 1983 were the DHS Ombudsman, the Advocate General and an in-house Advisory Committee on Rates and Standards.

The Advisory Committee on Rates and Standards was formed to assist the Director in developing recommendations to the Commission. Chaired by the DHS General Counsel, the committee systematically reviews rates and standards for such contract services as nursing homes, group homes, day care centers, in-home services and Youth Service centers to ensure that rates and fees are based on sound business practice and that standards are designed to assure humane, high-quality care for all recipients.

Charged with ongoing review of service levels and staff attitudes, the Ombudsman investigates complaints from both clients and employees and advises the Commission and Director.

The Advocate General administers a system to resolve grievances for all children committed to DHS custody and investigates allegations of abuse or neglect of children in both DHS and private facilities.

The Ombudsman and Advocate General, together with the General Counsel, the Executive Chief of Staff for Oklahoma Teaching Hospitals and the eight assistant directors of major program divisions, constitute the DHS Management Group. The DHS director serves as chairman of the Management Group, which serves as his senior advisory panel.

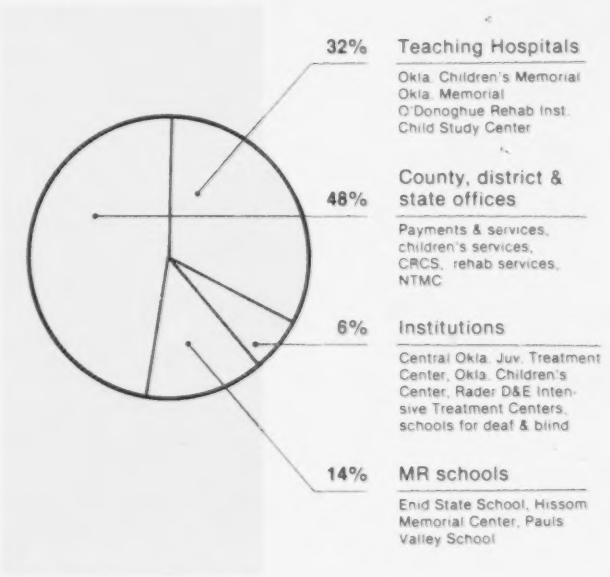
Management Group members coordinate the more than 30 DHS programs, operating under an administrative reorganization implemented in 1983. The new organizational plan assigns broad responsibility and considerable delegation of decision-making to Management Group members, reducing the number of people who report to the Director personally.

The five line program divisions are Children, Youth and Rehabilitative Services; Services for the Aging; Field Operations; Medical Services Administration and the Oklahoma Teaching Hospitals.

Staff support divisions are Administration and Personnel; Audit and Review; Finance; Policy Analysis and the General Counsel.

Management Group members meet weekly and their unit and section supervisors, who make up the DHS Senior Staff, meet monthly.

13,700 personnel assignments
% by location June 30, 1983


32%
Teaching Hospitals
Okla. Children's Memorial
Okla. Memorial
O'Donoghue Rehab Inst.
Child Study Center
48%
County, district & state offices
Payments & services, children's services, CRCS, rehab services, NTMC
6%
Institutions
Central Okla. Juv. Treatment Center, Okla. Children's Center, Rader D&E Intensive Treatment Centers, schools for deaf & blind
14%
MR schools
Enid State School, Hissom Memorial Center, Pauls Valley School

Source: DHS Personnel Unit

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Publication of the 1983 Annual Report is authorized by the Oklahoma Commission for Human Services in accordance with state and federal regulations. It was printed by the Department of Human Services for distribution to interested persons. Cost of writing, preparing, printing and distribution was $7,727 for 4,000 copies. The Department is in compliance with Title VI and Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Editorial Office: P.O. Box 25352, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73125.

DHS Pub. No. 83-53

-S6455-1.2-

Programs Assigned to Oklahoma Department of Human Services

1936 **Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, Aid to Dependent Children, Child Welfare Services,** Funds to Crippled Children's Services

1951 **Aid to Permanently & Totally Disabled**

1955 Funds to Vocational Rehabilitation

1957 **General Assistance & Food Commodity Distribution** (from Emergency Relief Board), **Medical Care**—for public assistance recipients

1959 **Crippled Children's Services** (from Commission for Crippled Children

1960 **Medical Care**—for needy aged

1961 **Children's Institutions**—2 homes & 4 training schools (from Board of Public Affairs)

1963 **Schools for Mentally Retarded**—Enid, Pauls Valley & Hissom (from Mental Health Dept.)

1965 **Schools for Deaf & Blind**—Muskogee & Sulphur (from Education Dept.), Special Unit on Aging

1966 **Medicaid Program**

1968 **Vocational Rehabilitation & Okmulgee Rehabilitation Center** (from Education Dept.)

1969 **Library for Blind & Physically Handicapped** (from Libraries Dept.), Taft Training School for Girls closed

1970 **Oklahoma Children's Center** (former Taft Mental Hospital from Mental Health Dept.)

1972 **Rader Children's Diagnostic & Evaluation Center, Food Stamp Program**

1973 **Oklahoma Children's Memorial Hospital** (former Crippled Children's Hospital from OU Board of Regents)

1975 **Court Related & Community Services,** Juvenile Intake, Probation & Parole Review Board (under contract with Supreme Court), **Vendor Drug Program,** funds to Area Agencies on Aging

1976 Funds to Social Services including Youth Service Centers & Shelters

1978 Group Homes expanded to 80-bed capacity

1980 **Oklahoma Memorial Hospital** (from University Hospital Board of Trustees), **Energy Assistance Program,** DD & MR sheltered workshop & group home projects, Intensive Treatment Center—Sand Springs, Oklahoma Children's Center—South Campus closed (to Corrections Dept.)

1981 **O'Donoghue Rehabilitation Institute,** Dester Center, Tulsa Center, Mayer Center—Oklahoma City, children's emergency shelters

1982 Helena School for Boys closed (to Corrections Dept.), Children's Code revised by Legislature

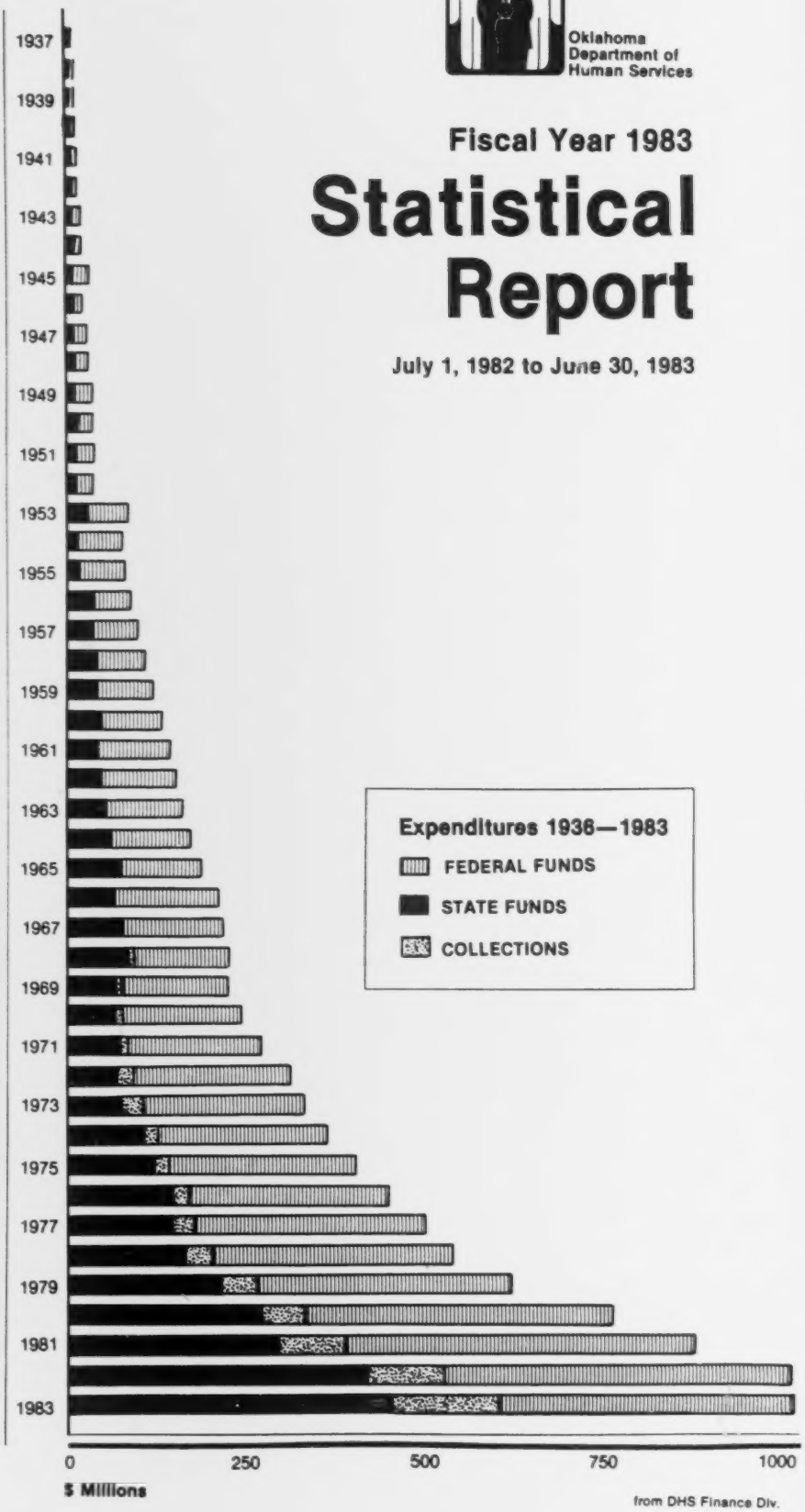
1983 Whitaker Children's Home closed; Boley School for Boys closed (to Corrections Dept.)

Oklahoma Department of Human Services

Fiscal Year 1983

Statistical Report

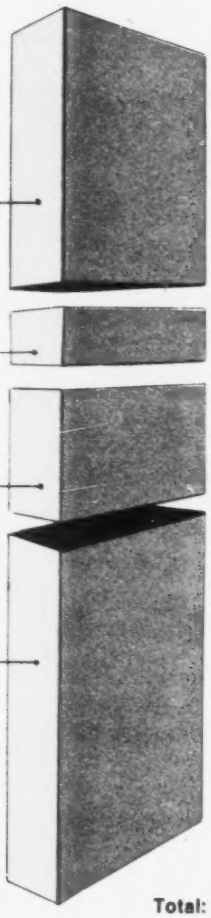
July 1, 1982 to June 30, 1983



from DHS Finance Div.

Oklahoma
Department of
Human Services

DHS Receipts
FY 1983



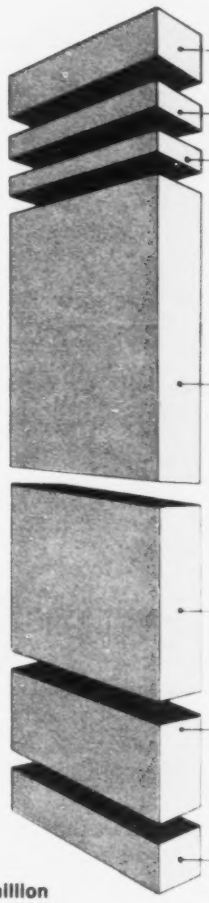
37.0%
Sales Tax

5.9%
Loans, transfers advances & special appropriations

14.7%
Collections & other non-federal receipts

42.4%
Federal

DHS Expenditures
FY 1983



6.4%
Services for children & youth

4.1%
Services for developmentally disabled & mentally retarded

3.4%
Rehabilitative & visual services, including schools for deaf & blind

41.7%
Medical services

23.4%
Assistance payments & services, including services for aging

14.1%
Teaching hospitals

6.9%
Administration, management information, construction & reserve

Total: $1059.4 million

People served in 1983

PROGRAM ACTIVITY	PEOPLE 1983
Services for children & youth	35,000
Services for the developmentally disabled & mentally retarded	3,000
Rehabilitative & visual services	43,000
Medical services	195,000
Assistance payments & services	180,000
Food stamps	525,000
Services for the aging	75,000
Teaching hospitals	80,000

Totals are not additive because one person may receive two or more services. For example, an elderly person might receive assistance payments, food stamps, medical, OTH and aging services during the year.

Participants in food commodity distribution, energy assistance, child support enforcement, social services, day care, youth service centers, shelters & other private facilities, volunteer programs and many information and referrals are not included.

Fiscal Year 1983

Statistical Report

The FY 1983 Statistical Report of the Oklahoma Department of Human Services is a supplement to the Annual Report giving details on programs and activities of the Department during the year which began July 1, 1982 and ended June 30, 1983.

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DHS Pub. No. 83-58

Table 1 FY 1982 & 1983

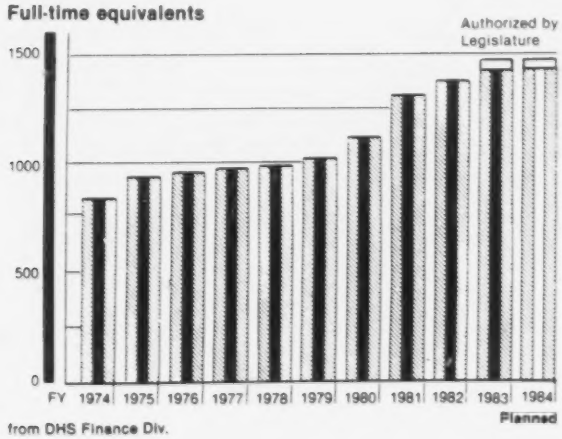
Expenditures
Department of Human Services

Program/Activity Area	Fiscal Year 1982 Expenditures	Fiscal Year 1983 Expenditures
TOTAL	**$975,823,032**	**$1,059,212,526**
Medical Services Administration	**406,458,830**	**441,759,662**
Medicaid Payments (Title XIX)	371,495,973	405,933,494
Medicare Payments (Title XVIII)*	22,031,940	20,675,404
Crippled Children Medical Payments	919,663	2,850,934
Disability Determination Unit	5,711,835	6,846,595
Other	6,299,419	5,453,235
Assistance Payments and Services	**220,146,781**	**229,407,999**
AABD Supplementation	41,886,842	40,554,728
AFDC	79,542,630	74,383,112
AFDC Foster Care/Training/Emergency	3,944,244	7,020,716
General Assistance	295,225	456,555
Energy Assistance	12,800,907	15,569,068
Day Care	12,691,327	14,113,683
Refugee Assistance	3,433,316	1,593,325
County Office and State Office Costs	61,812,305	71,182,738
Commodities Distribution	1,839,934	2,104,320
Other	1,900,051	2,429,754
Oklahoma Teaching Hospitals	**125,447,395**	**148,753,965**
Salaries and Benefits	86,903,186	102,697,450
Master Reimbursement Contract	6,258,055	8,303,972
Supplies, Equipment and Other Operating Expenses	32,286,154	37,752,543
Services to Children and Youth	**59,189,380**	**67,886,432**
Child Welfare Services	17,605,656	22,374,905
Juvenile Institutions	24,786,121	23,055,804
Court Related/Community Services	13,656,268	18,917,337
Other	3,141,335	3,538,386
Services to the Mentally Retarded and Developmentally Disabled	**38,402,619**	**43,870,319**
Administration	**38,396,778**	**42,727,364**
Rehabilitative and Visual Services	**26,548,660**	**28,166,450**
Services for the Aging	**17,872,442**	**18,065,530**
Management Information Division	**9,349,363**	**13,125,462**
School for the Blind	**2,639,903**	**3,036,447**
School for the Deaf and Other Services for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired	**4,325,654**	**4,778,731**
Construction	**27,045,227**	**17,634,165**

* DHS contract with U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for administration of Part B, Medicare payments terminated March 31, 1983.

DHS employees

Full-time equivalents



from DHS Finance Div.

DHS employees
by program

PROGRAM ACTIVITY	FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS 1983
Services for children & youth	2062
Services for the developmentally disabled & mentally retarded	1989
Rehabilitative & visual services	574
Schools for the deaf & blind	302
Medical services	283
Assistance payments & services	2923
Services for the aging	116
Teaching hospitals	4459
Administration	1108
Management information	253
Hospital systems	27

Table 2

FY 1937—1983

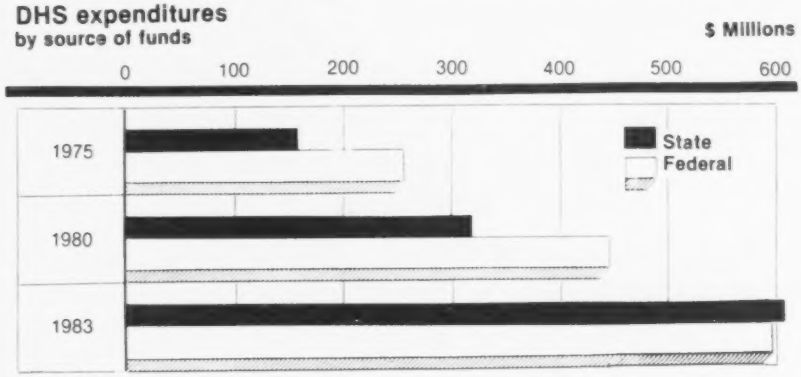
Department of Human Services Program Expenditures[1]
By Source of Funds

Fiscal Year	Total	State[2]	Federal	Percent State	Percent Federal
1937	$ 7,956,781.43	$ 3,898,822.90	$ 4,057,958.53	49.00	51.00
1938	15,779,976.08	10,318,417.29	5,461,558.79	65.39	34.61
1939	17,628,879.76	9,042,221.34	8,586,658.42	51.29	48.71
1940	19,043,714.80	10,479,908.72	8,563,806.08	55.03	44.97
1941	20,959,347.17	9,658,362.90	11,300,984.27	46.08	53.92
1942	23,670,421.64	11,825,213.51	11,845,208.13	49.96	50.04
1943	27,157,013.53	14,661,336.72	12,495,676.81	53.99	46.01
1944	31,020,562.02	16,179,576.56	14,840,985.46	52.16	47.84
1945	33,887,764.14	17,080,828.34	16,806,935.80	50.40	49.60
1946	44,348,824.33	20,544,807.39	23,804,016.94	46.33	53.67
1947	60,055,511.09	27,568,153.22	32,487,357.87	45.90	54.10
1948	66,110,408 17	27,068,118.60	39,042,289.57	40.94	59.06
1949	78,317,287.69	34,032,298.16	44,284,989.53	43.45	56.55
1950	79,489,426.50	33,947,231.10	45,542,195.40	42.71	57.29
1951	74,973,205.77	30,816,846.20	44,156,359.57	41.10	58.90
1952	79,843,237.73	33,481,731.45	46,361,506.28	41.93	58.07
1953	99,680,957.76	48,099,626.66	51,581,331.10	48.25	51.75
1954	88,343,539.62	37,823,740.86	50,519,798.76	42.81	57.19
1955	89,468,991.08	39,302,028.27	50,166,962.81	43.93	56.07
1956	96,563,339.42	44,979,922.26	51,583,417.16	46.58	53.42
1957	101,534,507.64	45,741,087.06	55,793,420.58	45.05	54.95
1958	108,532,824.67	45,733,429.23	62,799,395.44	42.14	57.86
1959	118,218,449.39	45,227,444.81	72,991,004.58	38.26	61.74
1960	128,431,050.88	52,423,850.20	76,007,200.68	40.82	59.18
1961	133,336,604.39	51,151,748.87	82,184,855.52	38.36	61.64
1962	144,029,759.53	55,268,824.92	88,760,934.61	38.37	61.63
1963	153,761,947.65	60,749,822.79	93,012,124.86	39.51	60.49
1964	164,591,675.30	64,286,012.92	100,305,662.38	39.06	60.94
1965	172,778,824.67	72,512,827.43	100,265,997.24	41.97	58.03
1966	183,393,569.07	68,489,076.11	114,904,492.96	37.35	62.65
1967	221,484,893.87	82,230,887.12	139,254,006.75	37.13	62.87
1968	235,885,152.61	84,461,798.31	151,423,354.30	35.81	64.19
1969	236,687,180.64	72,583,825.29	164,103,355.35	30.67	69.33
1970	255,378,639.62	82,629,912.65	172,748,726.97	32.36	67.64
1971	288,337,059.25	96,440,769.30	191,896,289.95	33.45	66.55
1972	325,909,348.69	116,530,251.79	209,379,096.90	35.76	64.24
1973	331,129,328.30	119,530,568.35	211,598,759.95	36.10	63.90
1974	371,956,692.30	134,303,412.13	237,653,280.17	36.10	63.90
1975	408,793,206.65	153,269,462.50	255,523,744.15	37.49	62.51
1976	457,762,651.93	173,502,588.51	284,260,063.42	37.90	62.10
1977	501,008,299.77	191,641,448.56	309,366,851.21	38.25	61.75
1978	546,282,368.00	215,263,456.57	331,018,911.43	39.41	60.59
1979	623,089,759.40	262,318,442.62	360,771,316.78	42.10	57.90
1980	768,524,003.41	322,720,249.89	445,803,753.52	41.99	58.01
1981	887,061,576.45	388,290,605.08	498,770,971.37	43.77	56.23
1982	1,048,997,063.88	534,091,215.93	514,905,847.95	50.91	49.09
1983	1,200,576,542.05	607,236,837.05	593,339,705.00	50.58	49.42

1/ The values of food stamps and donated food commodities are included in FY 1973-1983.

2/ State figures include collections.

DHS expenditures
by source of funds



from Table 2

Table 3

FY 1983

Sales Tax Dollar

Collections, Expenditures and Amounts Returned, by County

County	Collections[1]	Total Payments & Benefits[2]	Grants, Gen. Assist. & Energy[2]	Medical Payments[2]	Food Stamps & Commodities	Payroll & Rent	Day Care	Amount Returned Per $1
TOTAL	**$434,743,496**	**$957,854,164**	**$127,401,375**	**$424,763,283**	**$141,364,016**	**$250,211,706**	**$14,113,784**	**$ 2.20**
Adair	447,957	9,124,960	2,189,047	4,158,896	2,053,524	701,017	22,476	20.37
Alfalfa	233,010	1,218,089	95,533	823,454	198,155	100,544	403	5.23
Atoka	503,391	6,888,198	1,327,039	3,519,192	1,225,861	790,308	25,798	13.68
Beaver	180,641	543,296	74,164	293,702	125,919	48,456	1,055	3.01
Beckham	2,571,115	4,456,675	673,360	2,356,912	1,003,057	392,670	30,676	1.73
Blaine	764,830	3,464,581	453,701	2,118,844	672,700	207,858	11,478	4.53
Bryan	1,136,307	10,595,747	1,821,465	5,807,002	1,889,638	990,485	87,157	9.32
Caddo	1,641,117	10,700,626	1,739,161	6,007,769	2,033,409	852,272	68,015	6.52
Canadian	2,637,539	5,982,752	696,134	3,648,139	974,499	561,539	102,441	2.27
Carter	4,052,221	12,337,550	2,531,180	6,000,938	2,625,431	1,030,580	149,421	3.04
Cherokee	1,232,824	10,804,459	2,234,607	4,531,835	2,503,557	1,274,680	259,780	8.76
Choctaw	400,013	8,005,397	2,013,421	3,445,309	1,814,988	643,011	88,668	20.01
Cimarron	124,248	388,904	70,066	154,940	106,648	53,083	4,167	3.13
Cleveland	6,632,651	16,438,300	1,192,841	10,335,880	2,014,490	2,517,482	377,607	2.48
Coal	181,243	3,041,883	573,128	1,646,779	606,354	200,396	15,226	16.78
Comanche	5,012,164	20,639,966	4,630,626	7,996,080	4,636,920	2,465,163	911,177	4.11
Cotton	217,104	2,184,244	386,887	1,192,805	441,081	161,771	1,700	10.06
Craig	810,660	5,322,613	635,364	3,399,360	622,645	616,324	48,920	6.57
Creek	2,765,484	13,329,711	2,488,020	6,807,497	3,050,777	838,185	145,232	4.82
Custer	2,670,142	5,420,816	609,646	2,721,599	864,739	1,158,927	65,905	2.03
Delaware	914,969	8,459,420	1,651,522	4,094,396	1,972,379	675,571	65,552	9.25
Dewey	358,278	940,014	113,464	555,505	154,286	114,733	2,026	2.62
Ellis	240,148	765,383	92,805	445,002	171,120	54,756	1,700	3.19
Garfield	5,522,110	35,143,525	1,231,619	19,916,818	2,012,990	11,805,722	176,376	6.36
Garvin	1,683,287	29,108,012	1,301,081	17,345,798	1,441,995	8,813,338	205,800	17.29
Grady	2,303,279	7,941,159	1,348,174	3,994,600	1,843,888	652,868	101,629	3.45
Grant	256,881	999,595	76,298	698,731	167,362	57,204	0	3.89
Greer	243,642	2,484,015	420,818	1,379,646	450,602	218,786	14,163	10.20
Harmon	94,521	2,117,516	350,135	1,270,352	368,634	125,516	2,879	22.40
Harper	147,331	646,404	39,357	483,494	82,619	39,060	1,874	4.39
Haskell	491,369	4,686,063	950,737	2,077,691	1,181,104	440,474	36,057	9.54
Hughes	539,544	5,618,874	984,491	3,268,363	874,233	454,361	37,426	10.41
Jackson	3,577,644	7,992,543	1,591,295	3,343,721	1,647,059	1,291,008	119,460	2.23
Jefferson	332,372	2,590,576	311,332	1,590,512	517,455	157,990	13,287	7.79
Johnston	412,652	4,091,997	880,326	1,852,779	960,398	367,052	31,442	9.92
Kay	3,481,545	7,664,237	971,609	4,192,169	1,774,305	575,570	150,584	2.20
Kingfisher	1,495,663	1,441,456	194,653	716,623	367,187	152,315	10,678	0.96
Kiowa	497,956	4,701,078	784,347	2,674,303	883,159	346,992	12,277	9.44
Latimer	462,470	4,406,537	763,560	2,012,482	1,189,359	395,039	46,097	9.53
LeFlore	1,325,929	15,498,594	3,499,813	7,025,599	3,540,972	1,278,553	153,657	11.69
Lincoln	1,259,486	5,867,870	1,071,501	3,191,188	1,107,473	464,768	32,940	4.66
Logan	764,912	6,481,022	879,430	3,944,927	1,114,469	481,447	60,749	8.47
Love	209,289	1,486,141	319,792	603,906	372,920	171,847	17,676	7.10
McClain	994,369	3,939,968	534,813	2,291,854	718,811	338,230	56,260	3.96
McCurtain	1,415,177	18,891,711	3,955,715	8,840,481	4,057,041	1,823,388	215,086	13.35
McIntosh	770,857	6,756,461	1,245,491	4,109,976	928,549	448,192	24,253	8.76
Major	480,317	922,938	78,135	519,646	232,013	93,144	0	1.92
Marshall	457,359	4,079,093	556,649	2,551,952	694,167	267,167	9,158	8.92
Mayes	1,349,230	13,672,606	1,500,444	6,976,738	1,927,143	3,113,744	154,537	10.13
Murray	709,553	7,560,331	673,806	2,542,318	760,283	3,550,559	33,365	10.66
Muskogee	3,755,471	29,503,968	5,074,140	11,916,670	3,590,546	8,573,010	349,602	7.86
Noble	607,587	3,598,259	331,144	2,550,441	581,699	122,025	12,950	5.92
Nowata	365,424	3,139,228	416,181	2,017,971	474,377	216,987	13,712	8.59
Okfuskee	315,275	6,742,166	828,312	3,065,077	802,002	2,034,898	11,877	21.39
Oklahoma	115,333,263	251,824,873	23,326,644	56,573,860	21,889,029	145,952,388	4,082,952	2.18

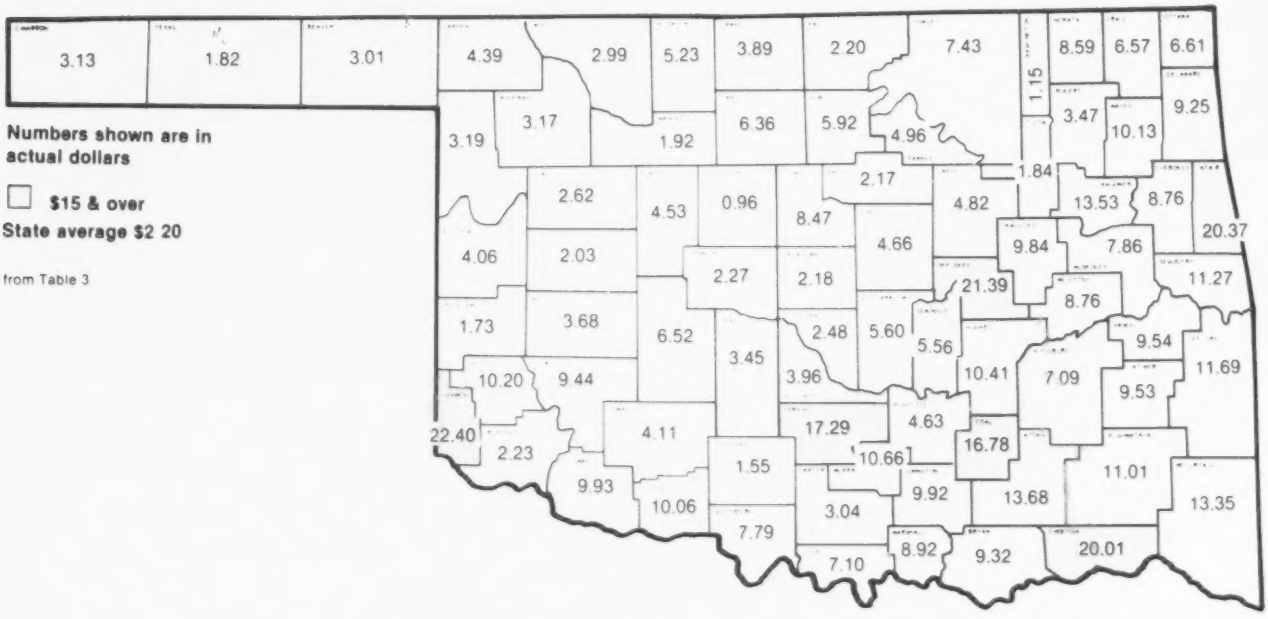
1/ County data are available only for state sales tax collections. Monies assigned to the State Human Services Fund: $399,483,855 from state sales tax, $6,670,981 from motor vehicle tax, $1,265,385 from boat and motor excise tax, $323,275 from tobacco tax, and $27,000,000 from loans and appropriations. Excludes $96,830 transferred to the State Health Department.

2/ Includes payments from state and federal funds. Total (columns 2 and 4) includes $5,859,656 paid to cover the Medicare premium for persons over 65 receiving public assistance (Part B of Title 18), $2,270,589 paid for hospital retroactive adjustments, $320,214 paid for medically needy oral surgery, and $3,755,986 paid in FICA for providers.

Table 3. Continued.

County	Collections[1]	Total Payments & Benefits[2]	Grants, Gen. Assist. & Energy[2]	Medical Payments[2]	Food Stamps & Commodities	Payroll & Rent	Day Care	Amount Returned Per $1
Okmulgee	$ 1,842,116	$ 18,124,188	$ 2,926,969	$ 8,878,654	$ 4,065,300	$ 2,067,972	$ 185,293	$ 9.84
Osage	1,008,104	7,492,375	1,386,790	3,929,253	1,616,014	536,098	24,220	7.43
Ottawa	1,418,814	9,382,536	1,656,898	4,654,287	2,235,042	672,553	163,756	6.61
Pawnee	672,890	3,338,019	540,970	1,758,788	767,852	255,478	14,931	4.96
Payne	3,552,038	7,696,925	866,293	4,485,478	1,296,416	906,273	142,465	2.17
Pittsburg	1,980,887	14,049,586	2,238,713	7,103,585	2,565,625	1,961,212	180,451	7.09
Pontotoc	2,207,151	10,228,109	1,383,341	5,558,936	1,726,321	1,362,326	197,185	4.63
Pottawatomie	3,372,415	18,899,900	3,026,337	8,671,743	3,477,927	3,396,266	327,627	5.60
Pushmataha	438,844	4,831,492	1,050,927	2,286,813	1,057,800	423,796	12,156	11.01
Roger Mills	267,609	1,086,822	149,904	587,028	270,670	79,220	0	4.06
Rogers	1,889,361	6,560,076	1,125,455	3,221,361	1,516,221	536,679	160,360	3.47
Seminole	2,185,669	12,149,987	2,155,873	6,868,209	2,112,739	860,973	152,193	5.56
Sequoyah	1,186,684	13,376,592	2,849,898	6,615,763	2,987,909	826,799	96,223	11.27
Stephens	5,420,618	8,402,104	1,219,752	5,110,990	1,297,083	633,201	141,078	1.55
Texas	875,710	1,593,651	263,153	694,363	399,271	193,912	42,952	1.82
Tillman	432,537	4,296,082	817,912	1,886,064	1,216,259	312,659	63,188	9.93
Tulsa	63,325,186	116,600,286	15,829,895	57,674,060	18,226,201	21,594,144	3,275,986	1.84
Wagoner	663,865	8,979,981	1,689,374	4,684,634	1,807,328	699,158	99,487	13.53
Washington	5,016,419	5,744,257	796,370	3,132,583	1,032,772	667,841	114,691	1.15
Washita	664,390	2,444,136	272,337	1,263,253	582,943	320,774	4,829	3.68
Woods	612,036	1,831,594	154,061	1,197,828	259,830	215,311	4,564	2.99
Woodward	1,859,261	5,886,621	215,130	4,690,644	530,473	415,608	34,766	3.17
Out of State	111,196,431							

Returns per sales tax dollar collected
by counties



Numbers shown are in actual dollars

☐ $15 & over

State average $2 20

from Table 3

Table 4

FY 1937-1983

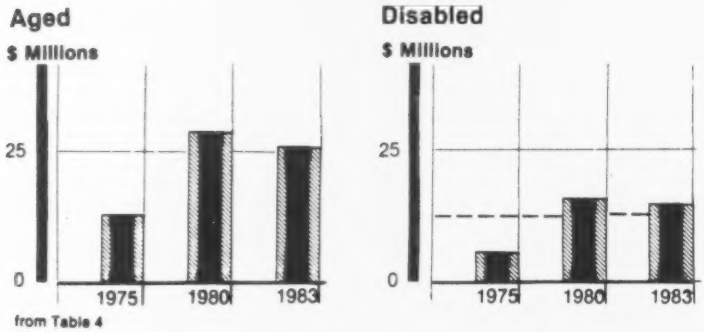
Public Assistance Payments
By Category

Fiscal Year	Total	Aged	Blind	Disabled	AFDC
1937	$ 7,402,992	$ 6,539,620	$ 74,316	$ 0	$ 789,056
1938	14,883,269	12,134,133	350,039	0	2,399,097
1939	16,557,527	13,690,930	382,625	0	2,483,972
1940	17,847,149	14,765,668	390,984	0	2,690,497
1941	19,684,652	15,927,184	412,558	0	3,344,910
1942	22,382,393	17,310,215	521,935	0	4,550,243
1943	25,382,393	19,925,618	603,640	0	4,701,505
1944	28,578,667	22,819,154	641,012	0	5,118,501
1945	32,205,962	25,826,819	641,012	0	5,690,321
1946	42,462,893	34,547,479	688,822	0	7,080,236
1947	57,704,342	44,229,939	1,109,094	0	12,365,309
1948	63,142,010	49,095,452	1,314,064	0	12,732,494
1949	74,680,613	58,911,920	1,590,188	0	14,178,505
1950	75,909,185	60,019,602	1,668,643	0	14,220,940
1951	71,274,371	54,260,626	1,552,487	0	15,461,258
1952	75,551,227	56,605,503	1,509,902	0	17,435,822
1953	95,809,286	71,798,828	2,071,037	2,883,139	19,056,282
1954	84,412,452	66,065,310	1,767,431	3,145,379	13,434,332
1955	85,563,762	66,259,361	1,701,214	3,467,249	14,135,938
1956	91,954,094	71,202,750	1,822,018	4,351,878	14,577,448
1957	96,732,617	74,008,139	1,870,873	5,167,898	15,685,707
1958	98,228,819	72,819,340	1,832,611	6,782,325	16,794,543
1959	99,527,162	70,379,422	1,820,805	7,553,835	19,773,100
1960	104,450,376	71,176,033	1,879,246	8,229,478	23,165,619
1961	106,787,184	71,306,846	1,888,158	9,043,744	24,548,436
1962	108,360,095	70,617,830	1,875,799	10,087,345	25,779,121
1963	113,028,609	73,156,437	1,935,852	11,534,189	26,402,131
1964	118,389,350	75,942,207	2,052,279	13,435,841	26,959,023
1965	120,177,645	75,500,987	2,010,536	15,309,153	27,356,969
1966	121,361,344	73,360,698	1,974,572	17,052,491	28,973,583
1967	126,078,781	70,341,165	1,873,034	19,490,943	34,373,639
1968	128,374,712	69,850,864	1,895,150	19,452,802	37,175,896
1969	118,627,873	64,885,569	1,748,542	15,465,298	36,528,464
1970	120,871,949	57,001,142	1,503,727	21,310,777	41,056,303
1971	129,127,112	54,220,250	1,500,029	24,262,922	49,143,911
1972	139,130,872	55,798,159	1,608,038	29,005,002	52,719,673
1973	125,397,173	47,045,568	1,477,689	27,684,642	49,189,274
1974[1]	99,702,346	26,119,114	796,573	15,943,540	56,843,119
1975	84,634,596	12,779,463	229,870	5,791,543	65,833,720
1976	90,151,118	16,035,493	249,680	7,382,865	66,483,080
1977	95,479,392	16,715,140	250,624	8,066,868	70,446,760
1978	98,035,475	16,918,511	199,629	8,203,850	72,713,486
1979	110,384,039	20,652,140	255,806	10,335,009	79,141,084
1980	134,394,435	28,590,276	375,358	15,024,688	90,404,113
1981	138,055,071	27,314,184	391,480	15,223,747	95,125,660
1982	122,881,502	26,225,988	397,173	15,263,681	80,994,660
1983[2]	116,942,611	25,057,285	403,528	14,955,143	76,526,655

1/ Aid to Aged, Blind and Disabled became the federal Supplemental Security Income Program. Oklahoma maintains state supplementation to eligible persons.

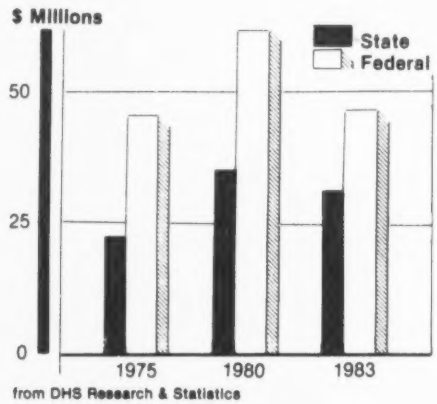
2/ Payments are based on warrants written and do not include all cancellations and adjustments.

State supplementation payments



from Table 4

AFDC



from DHS Research & Statistics

Table 5

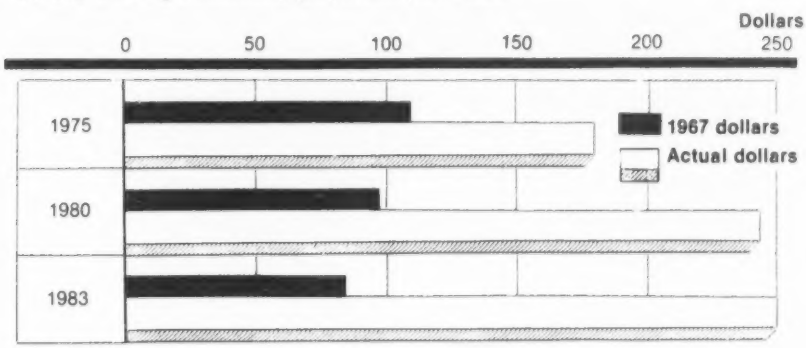
FY 1937—1983

Public Assistance Payments
Monthly Average by Category

Fiscal Year	Aged	Blind	Disabled	AFDC
1937	$13.22	$ 16.26	$	$ 8.52
1938	15.16	15.15		14.80
1939	17.68	16.11		13.82
1940	17.63	15.10		12.93
1941	17.88	15.82		14.73
1942	18.74	20.08		19.47
1943	21.52	23.79		22.68
1944	24.89	27.46		30.58
1945	28.09	30.95		33.77
1946	35.20	36.52		35.20
1947	40.67	41.59		43.20
1948	42.81	42.91		42.55
1949	50.15	50.93		50.12
1950	50.00	51.52		50.26
1951	45.80	48.37		59.02
1952	49.24	51.58	35.79	71.13
1953	63.46	72.00	66.60	89.63
1954	58.50	67.15	55.45	72.00
1955	58.74	69.41	54.36	74.90
1956	63.24	76.18	58.54	79.26
1957	65.95	80.22	61.73	84.23
1958	65.32	80.15	72.08	86.40
1959	63.94	80.56	72.28	97.43
1960	65.99	83.73	75.24	110.49
1961	67.46	86.16	77.46	112.12
1962	68.33	88.18	79.65	113.57
1963	72.87	94.28	85.07	121.08
1964	76.56	101.59	90.64	125.30
1965	76.78	102.73	92.20	126.46
1966	75.57	102.92	92.32	130.14
1967	76.51	105.38	95.28	126.22
1968	73.41	104.32	94.68	134.34
1969	70.84	103.18	93.95	130.23
1970	69.26	102.88	93.82	133.12
1971	68.98	105.76	97.23	135.58
1972	68.78	107.46	100.46	136.30
1973	67.67	107.68	100.70	134.15
1974 1/	43.26	63.81	59.82	164.70
1975	21.46	22.61	23.07	179.20
1976	26.52	28.42	28.16	189.68
1977	30.06	31.69	31.04	200.24
1978	33.68	34.82	33.72	206.66
1979	43.04	46.51	44.23	223.57
1980	61.85	71.30	66.67	242.41
1981	61.96	71.86	67.21	241.71
1982	61.90	72.24	67.37	248.34
1983	61.86	71.96	67.42	250.14

1/ Aid to Aged, Blind and Disabled became the federal Supplemental Security Income Program. Oklahoma maintains state supplementation to eligible persons.

AFDC average monthly payment per case



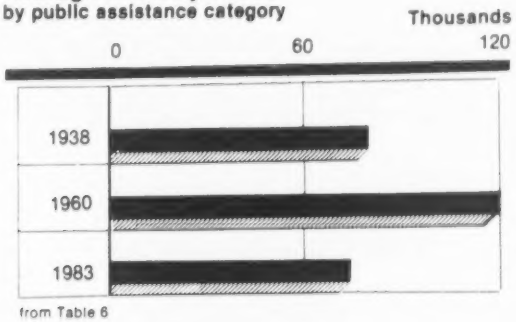
from Table 5

Average Monthly Cases and Persons by Category of Assistance

Fiscal Year	Total		Aged		Blind		Disabled		AFDC	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
1937	60,919	92,306	49,720	55,687	914	1,155			10,285	35,464
1938	82,741	124,784	67,134	75,190	1,931	2,441			13,676	47,153
1939	82,953	129,093	65,513	73,375	2,022	2,556			15,418	53,162
1940	90,234	142,415	70,431	78,883	2,175	2,749			17,628	60,783
1941	96,276	152,922	74,850	83,833	2,193	2,772			19,233	66,317
1942	99,534	157,851	77,565	86,873	2,184	2,760			19,785	68,218
1943	97,619	150,582	77,831	87,015	2,134	2,697			17,654	60,870
1944	93,187	137,276	77,082	86,024	1,959	2,476			14,146	48,776
1945	93,270	137,201	77,259	86,066	1,863	2,354			14,148	48,781
1946	101,138	152,103	82,381	91,607	1,913	2,418			16,844	58,078
1947	117,533	187,168	91,329	100,371	2,228	2,816			23,976	83,981
1948	124,040	197,078	96,350	105,889	2,561	3,238			25,129	87,951
1949	125,081	194,919	98,716	108,489	2,614	3,303			23,751	83,127
1950	127,376	197,463	100,914	110,905	2,710	3,425			23,752	83,133
1951	124,343	189,949	99,645	109,510	2,684	3,392			22,014	77,047
1952	121,598	184,654	96,755	106,886	2,579	3,260	1,613	1,923	20,651	72,585
1953	119,401	177,385	95,392	106,387	2,411	3,036	3,637	4,303	17,961	63,659
1954	118,008	168,680	95,206	105,600	2,211	2,816	4,776	5,751	15,815	54,513
1955	118,447	168,272	95,484	105,669	2,064	2,687	5,384	6,529	15,515	53,387
1956	119,305	170,207	95,270	105,125	2,008	2,650	6,274	7,499	15,753	54,933
1957	119,761	171,717	94,826	104,270	1,957	2,601	7,057	8,303	15,921	56,543
1958	120,416	174,147	94,098	103,016	1,917	2,543	7,914	9,318	16,487	59,270
1959	120,457	175,940	92,628	100,954	1,890	2,498	8,775	10,346	17,164	62,142
1960	119,504	176,873	90,725	98,484	1,878	2,465	9,185	10,817	17,716	65,107
1961	119,101	179,193	88,898	96,121	1,835	2,399	9,805	11,521	18,563	69,152
1962	118,637	181,316	86,936	93,566	1,782	2,330	10,639	12,519	19,280	72,901
1963	116,264	177,980	84,524	90,747	1,729	2,244	11,416	13,451	18,595	71,538
1964	116,718	180,219	83,815	90,102	1,707	2,213	12,525	14,867	18,671	73,037
1965	117,533	182,409	83,108	89,442	1,654	2,133	14,033	16,722	18,738	74,112
1966	118,818	186,935	82,224	88,492	1,625	2,073	15,646	18,600	19,323	77,770
1967	123,214	197,575	81,677	87,943	1,579	2,005	18,174	21,757	21,784	85,870
1968	123,516	200,596	79,394	85,512	1,516	1,901	19,671	23,537	22,935	89,646
1969	120,504	195,503	76,460	82,303	1,414	1,757	19,431	23,159	23,199	88,284
1970	122,468	201,021	74,924	80,570	1,330	1,639	20,676	24,435	25,538	94,377
1971	124,688	211,204	71,825	77,219	1,296	1,594	22,802	26,936	28,765	105,455
1972	124,268	214,045	67,605	72,634	1,247	1,532	24,059	28,462	31,357	111,417
1973	110,807	191,725	57,817	62,122	1,137	1,393	22,672	26,605	29,181	101,605
1974[1]	100,775	173,849	50,199	53,731	1,032	1,248	21,907	25,501	27,637	93,369
1975	100,241	172,526	49,198	51,937	840	995	20,685	23,336	29,518	96,258
1976	100,454	166,555	50,150	52,388	728	856	21,670	23,907	27,906	89,404
1977	96,055	160,177	45,919	47,763	652	752	21,384	23,233	28,100	88,429
1978	90,729	152,609	41,832	43,382	476	547	20,244	21,799	28,177	86,881
1979	88,003	148,174	39,899	41,241	457	516	19,399	20,728	28,248	85,689
1980	86,802	147,380	38,410	39,587	437	494	18,687	19,845	29,268	87,454
1981	86,530	148,435	36,538	37,572	449	504	18,684	19,780	30,859	90,579
1982	80,102	132,014	35,103	35,975	452	504	18,634	19,641	25,913	75,894
1983	76,507	124,114	33,652	34,459	464	518	18,375	19,492	24,016	69,645

1/ Aid to Aged, Blind and Disabled became the federal Supplemental Security Income Program. Oklahoma maintains State Supplemental Payments to SSI recipients and other eligible persons.

Average monthly cases
by public assistance category



from Table 6

The total average monthly cases and persons receiving public assistance in 1983 was the lowest of any full year since DHS was created in 1937, the year in which the first payments were made in September to 37,000 persons in Old Age Assistance.